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The



GW HATCHET

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THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Washington, D.C.

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Slav Prof puts ink to 3 year contract

by Jim Clarke
News Editor

In a reversal of a previous decision, Columbian College officials have offered GW Slavic Professor Richard Robin a three-year non-tenure track contract. Robin has accepted the offer.

In November, Columbian College Dean Clara Lovett said the University lacked the "resources" to employ Robin beyond the spring semester. Lovett said Tuesday that Robin had accepted GW's new offer. However, she declined to comment on why the earlier decision was reversed. Robin had formerly been signed to a one-year contract.

The GW Hatchet, last semester, published two articles about the University's intentions to dismiss Robin. At the time of the decision, Lovett said, "At my level, I have to make certain priorities. For me, right now, it is very much a question of trying to serve the largest populations which right now are the English and the Mathematics departments."

Slavic Department Secretary Valerie Hawkins credits The GW Hatchet with having "some effect on the decision."

"I'm just happy that I'm renewed," Robin said Tuesday.

Robin, who has taught here since 1981, has distinguished himself at GW by becoming one of only eight Slavic teachers in the country outside of the State Department to be qualified to test students of Russian in oral proficiency. Irene Thompson, another Slavic Department professor, is also qualified to give this test. He has programmed the department's personal computer to work with both the Roman alphabet and the Cyrillic alphabet. Robin teaches Russian Historical Grammar, Russian Phonology, and advanced language training.

GW puts divestment question on hold

by Scott Smith
News Editor

Racial segregation in the United States ended largely through the efforts of one man, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. In South Africa, apartheid, which makes segregation the law, has stirred violent protest that has placed that country on the verge of explosion.

College campuses across the nation have staged protests and sit-ins—in the spirit of King—in an effort to persuade their in-

News summary

sitions to divest of any holdings in companies that do business with the South African regime.

In that vein, GW students last semester began a movement on campus to persuade the GW Board of Trustees to divest or disinvest. Discussion about the matter by the Board is expected to resume sometime this semester—prompting some sort of action. Following is a review of the students' efforts to bring the University in line with other universities' actions in the U.S.:

The first significant move came in early September when the GW Student Association (GWUSA) Senate approved a resolution encouraging the opening of communication with the University administration about possibly divesting the GW portfolio. The unanimously-passed resolution stated that it "... urges the University Administration to pursue a meaningful dialogue with representatives of the students, faculty, and the University community for the purpose of examining GW's investments in companies doing business in South Africa."

GW President Lloyd H. Elliott,
(See DIVESTMENT, p.7)

GW frosh puts video crook on ice

by Matthew F. Levey
Hatchet Staff Writer

The U.S. Secret Service says GW has "a real hero" in political science major Andrew Berkowitz, whose midtown chase led to the arrest of an alleged shoplifter last Sunday afternoon.

Berkowitz, a freshman, was in Crown Books on 21st Street, when he observed Randolph Jenkins, 41, of no known address, shoving several blank videocassette tapes into a sports bag. As Berkowitz tried to inform the store's clerk on duty, Jenkins left the store.

"The cashier just shrugged," said Berkowitz, "so I ran out the door, up 21st about half-a-block and said, 'Go back to the store!, put the tapes back!'" Berkowitz said the alleged shoplifter insisted he had no tapes and told him to "Stop leaning on me." Jenkins proceeded to walk away.

Berkowitz, a nine-time varsity track and cross-country letterman in high school, gave chase shouting, "As soon as I see the police, you're arrested." The two men ran down K Street towards Connecticut Ave., dodging in and out of traffic. Suddenly, Jenkins drew out a knife and lunged toward Berkowitz. Jenkins began chasing Berkowitz between parked cars as the GW student shouted, "That man has a knife."

"It was Sunday, so there weren't that many people around," recalled Berkowitz, "and no one was paying any attention to me. I was shouting 'police, police' the whole time." Approaching 16th Street, Jenkins attempted to run into the Statler-Hilton Hotel, but an alert bellhop heeded Berkowitz's warning and locked the door. Running back into K Street, Jenkins again raised the knife and threatened Berkowitz.

(See HERO, p.8)



GW President Lloyd H. Elliott and University Marshal Robert G. Jones sign the "We Share the Dream" banner Friday on the ground floor of the Marvin Center.

photo courtesy of Office of News and Public Affairs

"We Share The Dream"

GW and WJLA-TV will co-sponsor a special ceremony to celebrate the first annual Martin Luther King Jr. holiday Monday at 5 p.m. in the Marvin Center theater.

GW President Lloyd Elliott will make opening remarks, and Mary Braxton, WJLA's manager of community affairs and editorials, will preside over the ceremony.

Several faculty members are slated to discuss the many legacies of Martin Luther King, Jr. James O. Horton will speak of King's history; James P. Chandler will talk on the changes of laws that King sought; Harry E. Yeide will address King's ethics; and Professor Robert Paul Churchill will speak of King's legacy of peace and human rights.

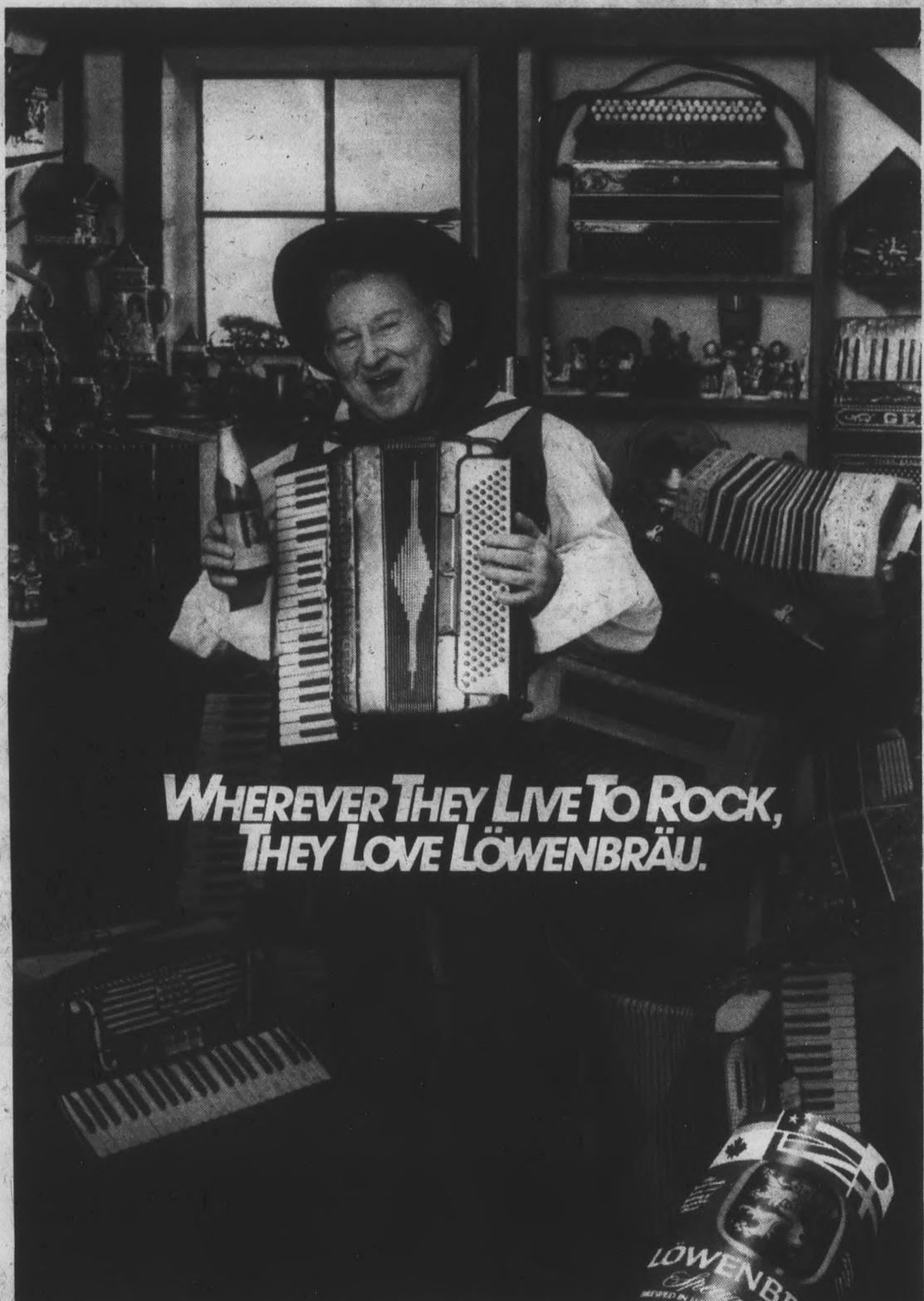
The program will also include "From Montgomery to Memphis," a film of King's achievements as the nation's most influential civil rights activist.

David Clarke, chairman of the D.C. City Council, will deliver a keynote address.

Meanwhile, the District of Columbia government has designated this week "D.C. Martin Luther King Week," seven days of events to run through Monday. Some of the major weekend events are as follows:

- A bust of Dr. King will be unveiled today at 2 p.m. in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda.
- The Eighth Annual Ward 8 Parade and Tribute to Martin Luther King, Jr. will be held Monday at 9 a.m. at the Barry Farms Recreation Center located at 12th and Sumner Rd., S.E.
- The 17th City Observance of the Birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. will take place Monday at 10 a.m. at the Washington Convention Center.
- The unveiling of the King Mural will be held Monday at 12 p.m. at the Martin Luther King Memorial Library located at 901 G St. NW.
- Singer Stevie Wonder and Friends will celebrate the holiday with a concert Monday at 6 p.m. at the Kennedy Center.

For further information about holiday events, contact the Office of the Secretary of the District of Columbia at 727-6306.



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News briefs

Columbian College and the Student Accounts Office submit the following dates as important and pertinent registration information:

The last day to add classes is January 27, and the last day to drop classes is February 10. Late registration penalties are: \$25 for the remainder of this week, \$50 next week, and \$100 thereafter.

• • •
Students for Solidarity begin their activities at GW this spring. If you wish to support or learn about the Solidarity movement in Poland, please contact Marcin Zmudzki at (301) 984-5869.

• • •
The Gelman Library's Special Collections division is exhibiting a diverse collection of rare and precious documents and research material through Feb. 28. Entitled "Diamonds in the Rough," the collection includes the original minutes of Columbian College, the University's original name, and the first issue of The GW Hatchet, dated October 1904.

• • •
Members of the GW community will be able to view a nationally broadcast tele-conference program presented by the American Hospital Association entitled, "The AIDS Dilemma: Confronting Fears with Facts." The program will be presented Thursday, January 23 from 1 p.m. until 4 p.m. in the GW Hospital Auditorium. Admission is free.

The program is a part of the University's AIDS education program. The program will feature a live question-and-answer session with officials from the Center for Disease Control, the American Hospital Association, and other public health representatives.

Recently, President Lloyd H. Elliott approved the policies recommended by an ad-hoc committee for administrators to follow in handling any acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) cases that might appear on campus. The Oversight Committee on AIDS will be providing educational programs about AIDS to the GW community.

• • •
The Friday Noon Poetry Series resumes for the Spring semester, 1986, on January 17. Ernest Kroll and Barbara Lefcowitz will be the featured readers. The series, sponsored by the English Department, takes place in the atrium at 2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. For further information, call 676-6180.

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Perspective

A journal of commentary and opinion

Dr. King: Separating myth from reality

To those who suspect in every man, in the instant of his getting and thenceforward, how he is dignified among created creatures, how in him the whole world's harm and the whole world's good are met in the breath of God; and how in that instant he is given a mind to know and, though he be all one mechanism, freedom in his conduct before his creator.

—James Agee

When one settles down to write something about a person who has become the symbol of freedom for the oppressed people of the world it becomes difficult to separate the myth from the reality. The worst one could do is add another hagiography to the growing list of literature about the man. I prefer to speak about him as another human as he advised us

Merv Keizer

in his sermon at the Ebenezer Baptist Church two months before he was gunned down in Memphis. "Every now and then I think about my own death, and I think about my own funeral... I don't want a long funeral. And if you get somebody to deliver the eulogy, tell them not to talk too long... Tell them not to mention that I have a Nobel Peace Prize... Tell them not to mention that I have three or four hundred other awards... I'd like somebody to mention that day, that Martin Luther King Jr., tried to give his life serving others... I'd like somebody to say that Martin Luther King Jr., tried to love somebody..."

It's always easier to speak about people we revere in the loftiest of metaphors. One could go on about his martyrdom, his sonorous voice rising over the church pulpit or resounding against the marbled walls of the Lincoln Memorial, or the repeated brutality endured on the marches. But many have already spoken more eloquently about it.

I have not seen many pictures of King in a relaxing posture. He always seems to be doing

(See KEIZER, p.4)



An invitation to renew the dream

"We Share the Dream," GW's theme for the first observance of the national holiday in honor of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday, calls our consciousness backward to the conditions in the United States where blatant discrimination was the mark of life in a large

Robert G. Jones

part of the country and how more subtle forms of racism still underlay the mores of other areas of the nation. Our program will attempt to evoke the imagination through analyses by faculty, the showing of the film: "From Montgomery to Memphis," and by presentations focusing on the influence of Dr. King, so that we may all deal with our own history more realistically.

At the same time, "We Share the Dream" is a reminder that the values which moved Dr. King are still unrealized, both in the situation in this country as well as in the

more openly unjust conditions in South Africa or Afghanistan. Indeed, it sometimes seems safer to express righteous indignation at the outrages being committed in faraway places than to dig deeply into the communal psyche, or to look at the sometimes half-hidden prejudices of our own lives. It is certainly more dramatic to be arrested outside the South African embassy than to try to increase the full participation of blacks, say, in the faculty and administration of a university.

So this occasion is an invitation to share a dream by bringing the circumference of our own actions under the power of his vision and—to quote the language of the pledge to the dream—by loving, not hating; showing understanding, not anger, and making peace, not war.

Robert G. Jones is a GW professor of religion and University Marshal.

Special
Martin Luther King, Jr.
Perspective
Section

Do we share the dream of Dr. King?

Standing at the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. told the world about his dream—a dream that, one day, his four little children would be judged not by their color but by the content of their character; the dream of a nation truly practicing its creed that "all men are created equal." Martin Luther King surely will be remembered for starting the Civil Rights movement of the '50s and '60s—the nonviolent revolution which is, at last, leading blacks into full citizenship in America.

Paul Churchill

But those who would share King's ideals should see the struggle against racial injustice, however important it remains, as only one part of the dream. By the mid-'60s, King was turning his attention increasingly to a "Poor People's campaign," a national coalition of the nation's desperate and outcast which would challenge the inequities of our economic system and initiate a "revolution of values." And speaking against "the madness of militarism," King asserted that "It is worthless to talk about integrating if there is no world to integrate." Addressing the congregation at the National Cathedral in Washington, King emphasized that only one option remains in the nuclear age "It is no longer a choice, my friends, between violence and nonviolence. It is either nonviolence or nonexistence." Thus the fulfillment of King's dream requires not only our continuing efforts to "redeem the soul of America," but also to save humanity from annihilation.

King's broad vision often seems to be nothing more than a dream, impossible to attain in our more hollow and morally exhausted time. Since King was felled by an assassin's bullet almost eighteen years ago, America has not had a moral leader of comparable stature. No one can tell whether she will again receive a person with his combination of prophetic vision, compassion, and courage. But before we sink into despair over losing the dream or into nostalgia for the clear purpose and hopefulness of the '60s, let us remember all of the legacy King

Paul Churchill is an associate professor of philosophy at GW.

Editorials

The second gunman

While he was alive, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was opposed by conservatives, racists and conservative racists. He beat them. But the foes he confronted and defeated in life have regrouped on the right political flank, elected a president, and taken to plotting the second King assassination.

The conspirators congregate here in Washington, D.C. Their mission is not to kill King physically; they're a little too late for that. Rather, their aim has been and continues to be the cold-blooded murder of King's most life-affecting legacy—the progressive, anti-discriminatory legislation that was inspired by his life and ensured by his martyrdom.

And no man has attempted this posthumous assassination more times than has our president, Ronald Reagan.

• The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was the actual political emancipation for American blacks. In the South, blacks had been kept from voting by various legal shenanigans. Passage of the Voting Rights Act made possible the doubling of black registration that has taken place in that region over the last 20 years. When it came up for extension, Reagan tried to castrate it by demanding two amendments that would have weakened its enforcement provisions.

• As of 1984, the total number of civil rights lawsuits—criminal and civil—filed by the Justice Department decreased under Reagan 31 percent. If civil cases are considered alone, the Reagan administration has filed 66 percent fewer civil rights suits than did the Carter Administration.

• The percentage of blacks appointed to the judiciary under Reagan has plummeted from Carter's 22.1 percent appointed to an abysmal 3.3 percent.

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities reported in 1984 that "the average black family in every income strata—from the poor to the affluent—suffered a decline in its disposable income and standard of living since 1980."

• In 1982, the U.S. Justice and Treasury Departments declared that the Reagan Administration would no longer allow the Internal Revenue Service to revoke tax exempt status to private schools which practice racial discrimination. This wolf in sheep's clothing was overturned by the Supreme Court by an 8-1 margin.

• Reagan's good friend Edwin Meese, who also happens to be U.S. Attorney General, has been an implacable foe of affirmative action, not to mention civil rights in general. Last August, the Attorney General drafted a presidential order that would eliminate minority hiring goals and timetables for federal contractors. Furthermore, the Justice Department has gone to court seeking to overturn an Indianapolis affirmative action plan regarding its police and fire departments.

• Remember Marianne Mele Hall? She was the "lady" Reagan hired to head the Copyright Royalty Tribunal. She was also the co-author of "Foundations of Sand," a book which, among other racist diatribes, said that blacks "insist on preserving their jungle freedoms, their women, their avoidance of personal responsibility and their abhorrence of the work ethic."

• Remember the Reagan remark about segregation being abolished in South Africa. Remember when the president cracked a remark after the King holiday had been passed in Congress to the effect that we'll have to wait a few years to find out whether King was a Communist sympathizer. He had to call Coretta King to apologize. We here have not fallen victim to selective amnesia.

Throughout all of this, Reagan's USA Today—smiles and laughable, convoluted rationalizations keep coming and coming. But the facts speak for themselves. Whether or not the American public decides to buy this set of Emperor's clothes, the fact remains that no single president has done more to pillage and desecrate the accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. than Ronald Reagan.

And whether or not we decide to see the reality behind the affable presidential facade will determine whether or not we allow Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to die again, felled by a well-intentioned, grinning assassin.



The road from Selma to Soweto

The police moved through the crowd forming a narrow passageway. Gently pushing people aside, they led a small, knotted group of individuals—their arms purposefully linked—through this awkward mass of humanity into the waiting bus.

I stood a few feet away from the bus's door hoping to catch a glimpse of the group as they made their way through the noisy crowd. A policeman firmly directed me to step aside so that Bishop Desmond Tutu and his cohorts in the Free South Africa movement could pass.

This was not Selma or Soweto, but the mission was just as clear. The scene was several blocks west of GW on Massachusetts Ave. near the South African

question of poet Langston Hughes:

*What happens to a dream deferred?
Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
or fester like a sore—
and then run?
Does it stink like rotten meat?
or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?
maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.
Or does it explode?*

In the late 1960's, the dream of Martin Luther King exploded in the urban ghettos of America and the battlefields of Vietnam. Desmond Tutu, that captive of hope, as he describes himself, has seen his dreams torn asunder in the massacres in the townships of Soweto and Sharpeville and in the more than 1000 black South Africans who have lost their lives in efforts to oppose apartheid during the current South African government's emergency laws.

Martin Luther King came to witness that America's idealism is too shallow and its racism too deep. Nevertheless, his final conclusion was one of hope. For him, there could be "no great disappointment where there is no great love." Loving teacher that he was, he took great pains, even unto death, to place the critical choice before people: chaos or community?

As Desmond Tutu moved to the door of the bus on Massachusetts Avenue, reaching out and wrapped in the arms of others whose hearts burned as fiercely for freedom, he looked like a mere mortal. His greatest gift is simply a love which transcends fear. Moments earlier, he told the crowd: "In the words of your famous leader, 'I have been to the mountaintop!' Do not believe what you do here is of no consequence. For his dream is our dream. We must realize it together."

Reverend Bill Crawford is head of the GW Ecumenical Christian Ministry and a member of the Board of Chaplains.

Rev. Bill Crawford

embassy last week. Desmond Tutu and 15 others made their way to yet another bus that would take yet another group of "messengers" to the South African embassy to make yet another call for an end to apartheid, the release of political prisoners and the convening of a constitutional convention. They embraced each other tightly, arm in arm, clutching each other. Bishop Tutu was enveloped in affection and esteem. This little man with a shrill voice and wondrous vitality, who frequently closes his eyes when he talks as if to draw from an especially spiritual place, is certainly loved and loving. All the more reason to protect such a person, to keep him safe. Yet he will never be safe; for those who speak the truth to those in power put themselves at risk.

This time things were different, at least symbolically. This time there were white cops and black cops, together, protecting those freedom fighters: Desmond Tutu, Randall Robinson of TransAfrica, Mary Berry of the Free South Africa Movement, and former deputy Attorney General Roger Wilkins along with the singers Peter, Paul and Mary ... and Mary's mother and daughter. This time it looked like The Dream was more than a dream deferred, but a reality moving its way up Massachusetts Avenue all the way to Pretoria.

Yet even with the beacon of Martin Luther King's dream shining before us, we are compelled to ask the

few people would come to know.

I only know him through some vague sense of remembrance, what I have read, and what we have been told about him by the people, who lived in that era. But while we can get no true picture of King through all but these secondhand methods, it remains, I believe, our duty as humans to try our best to strive towards the example he set.

As his life ebbed slowly from a fatal gunshot wound on the balcony of some godforsaken motel in Memphis, there were no cries about dreams dying. The

cries were ones for a man who had given the people he worked with respect for themselves, dignity in their heritage, and friendship.

In that same sermon King spoke of what he did want to leave behind. "I won't have any money to leave behind. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind."

In this time which we have set aside to honor him, that's the least we could do for ourselves.

Merv Keizer is managing editor of *The GW Hatchet*.

King left behind a committed life

KEIZER, from p.3

something. His whole essence revolved around the joy in the strength of endurance. An Esquire article noted that his wife Coretta liked him because he was a good dancer. That's the kind of information that we lack about the private King.

Many within King's camp said he could only take his guard down in hotel rooms and places where there was no threat to his life. It was probably the only place where we could have really gotten to know him; a privilege that only a

GW HATCHET

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Perspective

Before King: A history of black resistance

On January 20, 1986, Americans will honor the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the man who challenged an entire generation to make good on constitutional promises of social justice and human equality, and to eliminate racial restrictions which embarrassed our national self-image. This holiday, perhaps our most controversial observance, marks the first time our nation has formally honored a black American in this way. It remains to be seen when or if America can at last come to grips with the national problems made public by King and the civil rights movement of his time.

Martin Luther King would not have been completely comfortable with a day set aside in his honor. He was above all a man of great public humility. More than most, he realized that he was not the totality of the civil rights struggle but symbolized the work that others were doing and had done over generations. During the early 1960s when hundreds of college students participated in the "jail no bail" campaign to pack southern jails to overflow rather than abide by discriminatory laws, one black parent attempted to post bond for her daughter's release. In a youthful historical analysis of her protest action, the daughter refused to accept bail, admonishing her mother that "if your generation had done this, my generation would not have to." Luckily, many in the movement, especially King, knew better. That Afro-American civil rights had not been won by the 1960s was not an indication of black historical acquiescence to injustice, but rather a measure of the in-

transigence of American racism. Resistance to and protest of injustice has been endemic to the black American experience for the last three hundred and fifty years. In this respect, Martin Luther King and the latest civil rights movement has strong historic roots. From the slaves who violently rebelled against bondage when that was possible, to those who engaged in more continuous, subtle, and sometimes more

James Oliver Horton

practical forms of plantation sabotage, individually and collectively, Afro-Americans have never accepted racial subordination.

At the end of the 18th century when American patriots announced to Britain that they would not be "slaves to the crown" black Americans heartily agreed that no person should be enslaved. The demands for freedom and liberty held great significance for the founding fathers but even more for their slaves. Most Americans can recount the stories of civil disobedience which led to the American Revolution but few are aware of the interracial nature of the "mobs" which participated. The explosion of information in the field of Afro-American history in the last generation has familiarized most school children with the name of Crispus Attucks, the black sailor widely hailed as the first to die in the cause of liberty. Less well known is the magnitude of Revolutionary interracial direct action. When patriot John Adams recounted the events of the

Boston Massacre, his words betrayed no hint of surprise that white patriots should be led by black—for in the 18th century, such working class groups were often interracial. When a member of the English Parliament painted a representation of American pre-Revolutionary mob action, he included several black patriots among those pictured tearing down a statue of King George.

Most Americans knew well that as black and white working people stood together against "British tyranny" during the 1770s, they had earlier stood jointly in opposition to American forms of oppression. For example, 20 whites were arrested along with more than one hundred and fifty blacks for their role in the 1741 slave revolt conspiracy in New York City. Many of those implicated were members of several interracial street gangs which plagued city authorities throughout the pre-Revolutionary era. These were not non-violent protests but those in keeping with the demands of the age. A man of Martin Luther King's principles might have been more comfortable with the boycotts of British merchants and imported goods supported by black and white patriots in the 1770s.

As the aftermath of the Revolution and turn of the 19th century brought freedom (immediate or gradual) to slaves in northern states, protest strategies foreshadowing King's protest style took form in the black communities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Having won freedom for themselves with black support, white Americans were not willing to grant freedom to

their slaves or equal citizenship to free Afro-Americans. Yet blacks, with the assistance of a small group of white allies, continued the struggle. Segregated seating of blacks in early 19th century white churches gave rise to silent protests similar to the 1960s' "prays." After black members of St. George's Methodist Church in Philadelphia were pulled from their knees because they were praying in the "white section," Richard Allen and Absalom Jones led them in withdrawal. In 1816 the African Methodist Episcopal Church was established as an independent denomination. During the 1840s, former slave and abolitionist speaker Frederick Douglass conducted his own protest of the segregated seating on the railroad which linked Lynn and Boston, Mass., refusing to leave his first class seat for one in the Jim Crow car. In the process of removing Douglass the first class car was greatly damaged as the black abolitionist affixed himself to several seats which had to be torn away in order to force him out.

Likewise Sojourner Truth, former slave, abolitionist and early woman's rights advocate, was several times removed from public conveyances for refusing to accept segregated accommodations. Sometimes white abolitionists refused to take seats in the first class sections of trains and boats if black abolitionist traveling companions were not allowed to join them. Boston blacks staged several non-violent acts of protest before the Civil War in opposition to the racial discrimination they faced locally and as part of their antislavery agitation. One group attempted sit-ins at the city's Howard theater, while a larger group used a similar strategy in several Boston restaurants and aboard a number of inter-city stage coaches. During the late 1840s, a massive boycott of inferior and segregated black schools in Boston gave rise to a celebrated court case which ultimately affirmed the city's right to maintain separate black schools. In an unsuccessful attempt to curb black dissent, the city offered to "wagon" black children beyond their neighborhood schools to the all black institutions. Finally, continuous political lobbying brought about the integration of Boston's public schools in 1855.

Afro-American protest was never quieted and tactics employed in the years after the Civil War foreshadowed those of the 1950s and 1960s civil rights movement. Sometimes, when they could see personal advantage, whites joined with blacks, as when black and white farmers linked forces under the banner of the populist movement in the 1890s. Yet most often, blacks found that for racially progressive change to occur, such as their unsuccessful drive for federal anti-lynching

'Fresh challenge or mere memorial'

The first time I heard Martin Luther King, Jr. speak was in the 1950's when I was a student in the Seminary. I can recall that his presence made a much stronger impression than what he said. There was a certain drive and passion that seemed incompletely served by his words. We already knew that the country was going to be shaken into a confrontation with racism, that more was at stake than where one rides on the bus, and that King was a candidate for a leading role in that drama. But I doubt that any of us were astute enough

Harry Yeide

to perceive how deeply King would force us to look into ourselves, or how grand a vision of human community he would set before us. Indeed, in that place and at that age, many of us probably thought that we were too liberal to need King's message, that we were only becoming informed about the message he would take to those who really needed to be called out of their bigotry. Certainly few of us were prepared to have our lives changed in the ways that King changed them.

The last time that King seemed concretely present in my life was when he died. In religious studies, we entertain some more extended notions of presence in the time of death than are common to our culture or our coroners. By coincidence, I convened a class in ethics on the day that we all heard the news. It seemed my duty to carry on according to the syllabus, but it was impossible. It was my only experience at this University in which a whole class cried. We were shocked at one another. After all, many persons, allegedly wise ones among them, were telling us that King's days of influence were over; that his analyses, strategies, and aspirations were no longer relevant; that he was too mild and moderate in a situation in which more radical courses of action were called for; that realism and power were the keys to the future. Suddenly we were aware of how he had changed all of us, how his struggles for a more human community with justice had embodied a force that had

One woman remembers the King humanistic influence

In the spring of 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr. gave the weekly chapel talk at Oberlin College and I and most of my classmates packed the floor and balconies, certain that seeing Reverend King was an historic experience. For me, a young white southern woman who had come to Oberlin and the Civil Rights movement two years earlier from my Dallas, Texas home, Rev. King's presence as an honored speaker proved that life could be

Phyllis Palmer

different from the racially segregated and oppressive environment of my childhood. King symbolized all the reasons that Oberlin students went south to rebuild churches and to register voters. He proved the justice of our picketing the local telephone company and drugstore which hired black people only for janitorial and cleaning jobs; he demonstrated that black people had immense talent and worth that white America denied every day. If a man of his talent could be reviled simply because of his skin color, then one of us could be certain that our talent would transcend the prejudices against our particular group: women, Jews, even white Southerners.

In 1968, as I watched sister graduate students

take leadership in the anti-Vietnam War and Civil Rights movements on the Ohio State campus, I felt the importance of a women's movement making similar claims for human recognition and respect. I mourned with my friends for days after King's assassination and remembered that his last battle had been for living wages for men and women who kept Memphis clean. Since that horrible year, I have thought of Rev. King often and of what his presence spoke to me in 1965: that all humans deserve respect, regardless of their color, their size, their sex, their age, whatever difference may be used to deny their essential humanness. I have learned, as the women's movement led me to consider my relations with Afro-American women, to realize that no woman is truly free until our society treats all women more fairly, and that the Civil Rights movement gave hundreds of thousands of black women access to voting booths that racism had denied them since women won the vote in 1920. The presence of black women as political activists undoubtedly has helped white women to gain political influence. Finally, I learned from Dr. King that I am not free unless all people are free: that is his legacy to my life.

Phyllis Palmer is a professor of Women's Studies at GW.

(See HORTON, p.6)

(See YEIDE, p.6)

Editorials

The second gunman

While he was alive, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was opposed by conservatives, racists and conservative racists. He beat them. But the foes he confronted and defeated in life have regrouped on the right political flank, elected a president, and taken to plotting the second King assassination.

The conspirators congregate here in Washington, D.C. Their mission is not to kill King physically; they're a little too late for that. Rather, their aim has been and continues to be the cold-blooded murder of King's most life-affecting legacy—the progressive, anti-discriminatory legislation that was inspired by his life and ensured by his martyrdom.

And no man has attempted this posthumous assassination more times than has our president, Ronald Reagan.

• The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was the actual political emancipation for American blacks. In the South, blacks had been kept from voting by various legal shenanigans. Passage of the Voting Rights Act made possible the doubling of black registration that has taken place in that region over the last 20 years. When it came up for extension, Reagan tried to castrate it by demanding two amendments that would have weakened its enforcement provisions.

• As of 1984, the total number of civil rights lawsuits—criminal and civil—filed by the Justice Department decreased under Reagan 31 percent. If civil cases are considered alone, the Reagan administration has filed 66 percent fewer civil rights suits than did the Carter Administration.

• The percentage of blacks appointed to the judiciary under Reagan has plummeted from Carter's 22.1 percent appointed to an abysmal 3.3 percent.

The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities reported in 1984 that "the average black family in every income strata—from the poor to the affluent—suffered a decline in its disposable income and standard of living since 1980."

• In 1982, the U.S. Justice and Treasury Departments declared that the Reagan Administration would no longer allow the Internal Revenue Service to revoke tax exempt status to private schools which practice racial discrimination. This wolf in sheep's clothing was overturned by the Supreme Court by an 8-1 margin.

• Reagan's good friend Edwin Meese, who also happens to be U.S. Attorney General, has been an implacable foe of affirmative action, not to mention civil rights in general. Last August, the Attorney General drafted a presidential order that would eliminate minority hiring goals and timetables for federal contractors. Furthermore, the Justice Department has gone to court seeking to overturn an Indianapolis affirmative action plan regarding its police and fire departments.

• Remember Marianne Melé Hall? She was the "lady" Reagan hired to head the Copyright Royalty Tribunal. She was also the co-author of "Foundations of Sand," a book which, among other racist diatribes, said that blacks "insist on preserving their jungle freedoms, their women, their avoidance of personal responsibility and their abhorrence of the work ethic."

• Remember the Reagan remark about segregation being abolished in South Africa. Remember when the president cracked a remark after the King holiday had been passed in Congress to the effect that we'll have to wait a few years to find out whether King was a Communist sympathizer. He had to call Coretta King to apologize. We here have not fallen victim to selective amnesia.

Throughout all of this, Reagan's USA Today—smiles and laughable, convoluted rationalizations keep coming and coming. But the facts speak for themselves. Whether or not the American public decides to buy this set of Emperor's clothes, the fact remains that no single president has done more to pillage and desecrate the accomplishments of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. than Ronald Reagan.

And whether or not we decide to see the reality behind the affable presidential facade will determine whether or not we allow Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. to die again, felled by a well-intentioned, grinning assassin.



The road from Selma to Soweto

The police moved through the crowd forming a narrow passageway. Gently pushing people aside, they led a small, knotted group of individuals—their arms purposefully linked—through this awkward mass of humanity into the waiting bus.

I stood a few feet away from the bus's door hoping to catch a glimpse of the group as they made their way through the noisy crowd. A policeman firmly directed me to step aside so that Bishop Desmond Tutu and his cohorts in the Free South Africa movement could pass.

This was not Selma or Soweto, but the mission was just as clear. The scene was several blocks west of GW on Massachusetts Ave. near the South African

question of poet Langston Hughes:

What happens to a dream deferred?

*Does it dry up
like a raisin in the sun?
or fester like a sore—
and then run?*

*Does it stink like rotten meat?
or crust and sugar over—
like a syrupy sweet?
maybe it just sags
like a heavy load.
Or does it explode?*

In the late 1960's, the dream of Martin Luther King exploded in the urban ghettos of America and the battlefields of Vietnam. Desmond Tutu, that captive of hope, as he describes himself, has seen his dreams torn asunder in the massacres in the townships of Soweto and Sharpeville, and in the more than 1000 black South Africans who have lost their lives in efforts to oppose apartheid during the current South African government's emergency laws.

Martin Luther King came to witness that America's idealism is too shallow and its racism too deep. Nevertheless, his final conclusion was one of hope. For him, there could be "no great disappointment where there is no great love." Loving teacher that he was, he took great pains, even unto death, to place the critical choice before people: chaos or community?

As Desmond Tutu moved to the door of the bus on Massachusetts Avenue, reaching out and wrapped in the arms of others whose hearts burned as fiercely for freedom, he looked like a mere mortal. His greatest gift is simply a love which transcends fear. Moments earlier, he told the crowd: "In the words of your famous leader, 'I have been to the mountaintop!' Do not believe what you do here is of no consequence. For his dream is our dream. We must realize it together."

Reverend Bill Crawford is head of the GW Ecumenical Christian Ministry and a member of the Board of Chaplains.

Rev. Bill Crawford

embassy last week. Desmond Tutu and 15 others made their way to yet another bus that would take yet another group of "messengers" to the South African embassy to make yet another call for an end to apartheid, the release of political prisoners and the convening of a constitutional convention. They embraced each other tightly, arm in arm, clutching each other. Bishop Tutu was enveloped in affection and esteem. This little man with a shrill voice and wondrous vitality, who frequently closes his eyes when he talks as if to draw from an especially spiritual place, is certainly loved and loving. All the more reason to protect such a person, to keep him safe. Yet he will never be safe; for those who speak the truth to those in power put themselves at risk.

This time things were different, at least symbolically. This time there were white cops and black cops, together, protecting those freedom fighters: Desmond Tutu, Randall Robinson of TransAfrica, Mary Berry of the Free South Africa Movement, and former deputy Attorney General Roger Wilkins along with the singers Peter, Paul and Mary ... and Mary's mother and daughter. This time it looked like The Dream was more than a dream deferred, but a reality moving its way up Massachusetts Avenue all the way to Pretoria.

Yet even with the beacon of Martin Luther King's dream shining before us, we are compelled to ask the

few people would come to know.

I only know him through some vague sense of remembrance, what I have read, and what we have been told about him by the people, who lived in that era. But while we can get no true picture of King through all but these secondhand methods, it remains, I believe, our duty as humans to try our best to strive towards the example he set.

Many within King's camp said he could only take his guard down in hotel rooms and places where there was no threat to his life. It was probably the only place where we could have really gotten to know him; a privilege that only a

cries were ones for a man who had given the people he worked with respect for themselves, dignity in their heritage, and friendship.

In that same sermon King spoke of what he did want to leave behind. "I won't have any money to leave behind. I won't have the fine and luxurious things of life to leave behind. But I just want to leave a committed life behind."

In this time which we have set aside to honor him, that's the least we could do for ourselves.

Merv Keizer is managing editor of The GW Hatchet.

King left behind a committed life

KEIZER, from p.3

something. His whole essence revolved around the joy in the strength of endurance. An Esquire article noted that his wife Coretta liked him because he was a good dancer. That's the kind of information that we lack about the private King.

Many within King's camp said he could only take his guard down in hotel rooms and places where there was no threat to his life. It was probably the only place where we could have really gotten to know him; a privilege that only a

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Perspective

Before King: A history of black resistance

On January 20, 1986, Americans will honor the life and work of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the man who challenged an entire generation to make good on constitutional promises of social justice and human equality, and to eliminate racial restrictions which embarrassed our national self-image. This holiday, perhaps our most controversial observance, marks the first time our nation has formally honored a black American in this way. It remains to be seen when or if America can at last come to grips with the national problems made public by King and the civil rights movement of his time.

Martin Luther King would not have been completely comfortable with a day set aside in his honor. He was above all a man of great public humility. More than most, he realized that he was not the totality of the civil rights struggle but symbolized the work that others were doing and had done over generations. During the early 1960s when hundreds of college students participated in the "jail no bail" campaign to pack southern jails to overflow rather than abide by discriminatory laws, one black parent attempted to post bond for her daughter's release. In a youthful historical analysis of her protest action, the daughter refused to accept bail, admonishing her mother that "if your generation had done this, my generation would not have to." Luckily, many in the movement, especially King, knew better. That Afro-American civil rights had not been won by the 1960s was not an indication of black historical acquiescence to injustice but rather a measure of the in-

transigence of American racism.

Resistance to and protest of injustice has been endemic to the black American experience for the last three hundred and fifty years. In this respect, Martin Luther King and the latest civil rights movement has strong historic roots. From the slaves who violently rebelled against bondage when that was possible, to those who engaged in more continuous, subtle, and sometimes more

James Oliver Horton

practical forms of plantation sabotage, individually and collectively, Afro-Americans have never accepted racial subordination.

At the end of the 18th century when American patriots announced to Britain that they would not be "slaves to the crown" black Americans heartily agreed that no person should be enslaved. The demands for freedom and liberty held great significance for the founding fathers but even more for their slaves. Most Americans can recount the stories of civil disobedience which led to the American Revolution but few are aware of the interracial nature of the "mobs" which participated. The explosion of information in the field of Afro-American history in the last generation has familiarized most school children with the name of Crispus Attucks, the black sailor widely hailed as the first to die in the cause of liberty. Less well known is the magnitude of Revolutionary interracial direct action. When patriot John Adams recounted the events of the

Boston Massacre, his words betrayed no hint of surprise that white patriots should be led by black—for in the 18th century, such working class groups were often interracial. When a member of the English Parliament painted a representation of American pre-Revolutionary mob action, he included several black patriots among those pictured tearing down a statue of King George.

Most Americans knew well that as black and white working people stood together against "British tyranny" during the 1770s, they had earlier stood jointly in opposition to American forms of oppression. For example, 20 whites were arrested along with more than one hundred and fifty blacks for their role in the 1741 slave revolt conspiracy in New York City. Many of those implicated were members of several interracial street gangs which plagued city authorities throughout the pre-Revolutionary era. These were not non-violent protests but those in keeping with the demands of the age. A man of Martin Luther King's principles might have been more comfortable with the boycotts of British merchants and imported goods supported by black and white patriots in the 1770s.

As the aftermath of the Revolution and turn of the 19th century brought freedom (immediate or gradual) to slaves in northern states, protest strategies foreshadowing King's protest style took form in the black communities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. Having won freedom for themselves with black support, white Americans were not willing to grant freedom to

their slaves or equal citizenship to free Afro-Americans. Yet blacks, with the assistance of a small group of white allies, continued the struggle. Segregated seating of blacks in early 19th century white churches gave rise to silent protests similar to the 1960's "pray ins." After black members of St. George's Methodist Church in Philadelphia were pulled from their knees because they were praying in the "white section," Richard Allen and Absolum Jones led them in withdrawal. In 1816 the African Methodist Episcopal Church was established as an independent denomination. During the 1840s, former slave and abolitionist speaker Frederick Douglass conducted his own protest of the segregated seating on the railroad which linked Lynn and Boston, Mass. refusing to leave his first class seat for one in the Jim Crow car. In the process of removing Douglass the first class car was greatly damaged as the black abolitionist affixed himself to several seats which had to be torn away in order to force him out.

Likewise Sojourner Truth, former slave, abolitionist and early woman's rights advocate, was several times removed from public conveyances for refusing to accept segregated accommodations. Sometimes white abolitionists refused to take seats in the first class sections of trains and boats if black abolitionist traveling companions were not allowed to join them. Boston blacks staged several non-violent acts of protest before the Civil War in opposition to the racial discrimination they faced locally and as part of their antislavery agitation. One group attempted sit-ins at the city's Howard theater, while a larger group used a similar strategy in several Boston restaurants and aboard a number of inter-city stage coaches. During the late 1840s, a massive boycott of inferior and segregated black schools in Boston gave rise to a celebrated court case which ultimately affirmed the city's right to maintain separate black schools. In an unsuccessful attempt to curb black dissent, the city offered to "wagon" black children beyond their neighborhood schools to the all black institutions. Finally, continuous political lobbying brought about the integration of Boston's public schools in 1855.

Afro-American protest was never quieted and tactics employed in the years after the Civil War foreshadowed those of the 1950s and 1960s civil rights movement. Sometimes, when they could see personal advantage, whites joined with blacks; as when black and white farmers linked forces under the banner of the populist movement in the 1890s. Yet most often, blacks found that for racially progressive change to occur, such as their unsuccessful drive for federal anti-lynching

'Fresh challenge or mere memorial'

The first time I heard Martin Luther King, Jr. speak was in the 1950's when I was a student in the Seminary. I can recall that his presence made a much stronger impression than what he said. There was a certain drive and passion that seemed incompletely served by his words. We already knew that the country was going to be shaken into a confrontation with racism, that more was at stake than where one rides on the bus, and that King was a candidate for a leading role in that drama. But I doubt that any of us were astute enough

Harry Yeide

to perceive how deeply King would force us to look into ourselves, or how grand a vision of human community he would set before us. Indeed, in that place and at that age, many of us probably thought that we were too liberal to need King's message, that we were only becoming informed about the message he would take to those who really needed to be called out of their bigotry. Certainly few of us were prepared to have our lives changed in the ways that King changed them.

The last time that King seemed concretely present in my life was when he died. In religious studies, we entertain some more extended notions of presence in the time of death than are common to our culture or our coroners. By coincidence, I convened a class in ethics on the day that we all heard the news. It seemed my duty to carry on according to the syllabus, but it was impossible. It was my only experience at this University in which a whole class cried. We were shocked at one another. After all, many persons, allegedly wise ones among them, were telling us that

One woman remembers the King humanistic influence

In the spring of 1965, Martin Luther King, Jr. gave the weekly chapel talk at Oberlin College and I and most of my classmates packed the floor and balconies, certain that seeing Reverend King was an historic experience. For me, a young white southern woman who had come to Oberlin and the Civil Rights movement two years earlier from my Dallas, Texas home, Rev. King's presence as an honored speaker proved that life could be

Phyllis Palmer

different from the racially segregated and oppressive environment of my childhood. King symbolized all the reasons that Oberlin students went south to rebuild churches and to register voters. He proved the justice of our picketing the local telephone company and drugstore which hired black people only for janitorial and cleaning jobs; he demonstrated that black people had immense talent and worth that white America denied every day. If a man of his talent could be reviled simply because of his skin color, then one of us could be certain that our talent would transcend the prejudices against our particular group: women, Jews, even white Southerners.

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take leadership in the anti-Vietnam War and Civil Rights movements on the Ohio State campus, I felt the importance of a women's movement making similar claims for human recognition and respect. I mourned with my friends for days after King's assassination and remembered that his last battle had been for living wages for men and women who kept Memphis clean. Since that horrible year, I have thought of Rev. King often and of what his presence spoke to me in 1965: that all humans deserve respect, regardless of their color, their size, their sex, their age, whatever difference may be used to deny their essential humanness. I have learned, as the women's movement led me to consider my relations with Afro-American women, to realize that no woman is truly free until our society treats all women more fairly, and that the Civil Rights movement gave hundreds of thousands of black women access to voting booths that racism had denied them since women won the vote in 1920. The presence of black women as political activists undoubtedly has helped white women to gain political influence. Finally, I learned from Dr. King that I am not free unless all people are free: that is his legacy to my life.

Phyllis Palmer is a professor of Women's Studies at GW.

(See HORTON, p.6)

(See YEIDE, p.6)

Perspective

'King had a deep appreciation of history'

HORTON, from p.5

legislation, they were left to their own devices.

Throughout the 20th century, black Americans maintained a steady stream of protest. In Martin Luther King's hometown of Atlanta, they boycotted segregated street cars in 1906. Ironically, in the same year blacks in Montgomery engaged in a similar boycott a half century before King rose to national prominence as the leader of the 1956 boycott of that city's segregated buses. When the public schools were segregated in Atlanta, King's maternal grandfather, A.D. Williams, was among those who pressured the city to open its first black high school. King attended that school before going on to Morehouse College.

America's most successful interracial civil rights alliance was formed in 1910 when the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was established. Subsequently, much of the struggle was fought through the courts, but blacks never depended on the judicial system exclusively. The great depression of the 1930s was especially devastating for the black community. Blacks suffered an employment rate twice that of

whites. Several cities passed ordinances which encouraged the dismissal of black city employees to make room for unemployed whites or restricted the jobs that blacks could hold, putting them at a great occupational disadvantage. Local and national Afro-American organizations challenged these racist policies.

In the ghettos of the North, blacks boycotted stores which depended on their patronage but refused to hire them. Under the slogan "Don't Buy Where You Can't Work," these groups often were effective in their efforts to open additional positions to black workers. Perhaps the high point in black employment agitation came in the pre-war years of the 1940s when black labor leader A. Philip Randolph pressured President Franklin D. Roosevelt into issuing an executive order which banned discrimination in federal war industries and apprenticeship programs. And during the 1940s the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), established in 1942, opened its campaign to break the pattern of segregation in downtown restaurants in major northern cities like New York and Chicago.

Thus, by the time the Montgomery Improvement Association elected Martin Luther

King its president to coordinate the boycott of the city's segregated buses, his actions followed a strong tradition of resistance. Past protests sometimes included whites, but often blacks carried the torch alone. Perpetually they had kept the flame alight. To assume, as did that well meaning but historically unsophisticated student, that black protest was the creation of a recent generation is at best inaccurate. At worst it is an insult to the generation of protesters who risked their security and often their lives in pursuit of racial equality. Martin Luther King had a deeper appreciation of history. He never forgot those upon whose shoulders he stood. As we celebrate his work, we honor his memory by educating ourselves about the tradition which King symbolized. The true significance of the work of Martin Luther King is its place in the continuing struggle shared by people of determination and a passion for freedom and justice.

James Oliver Horton is an associate professor of history and American civilization at GW and director of the Afro-American Communities Project at the Smithsonian Institution.

YEIDE, from p.5

touched all of us, how difficult it would be to continue without this center of loving strength.

We talked about many things. Some decided anew that social change through non-violence really is more "radical" than the strategies of those who claimed the word, both in getting to the root of things and in requiring a more convulsive transformation. Seeking change through coercion and violence is the ordinary stuff of history, however fancy the justifying ideology. Some decided that they would stop depending so much on leaders like King, that they would become more active participants in the struggles for social justice.

It is possible that the decisions of that day have not always produced dramatic results. But I suspect most of those people are still working on their decisions. No one inspired by King will suppose that such deep human issues will yield to a quick fix. Now we are adding a national holiday. Time will tell whether it functions for the nation as a fresh challenge or a mere memorial. I feel confident that members of that class will choose the former alternative, for they were honest enough to cry when he died.

Harry Yeide is chairman of GW's religion department.

We Share the Dream

Observance of the Birthday of
Martin Luther King, Jr.

Monday, January 20, 1986
5 p.m.

The Dorothy Betts Marvin Theatre
The Cloyd Heck Marvin Center
800 21st Street, NW

PROGRAM

The Meaning of the Day ... Lloyd H. Elliott, President

The Many Legacies of Martin Luther King, Jr.

History ... Professor James O. Horton

Law ... Professor James P. Chandler

Ethics ... Professor Harry E. Yeide, Jr.

Peace & Human Rights ... Professor
Robert Paul Churchill

The Legacy of the Dream (a film) ...
"From Montgomery to Memphis"

The Impact of Martin Luther King, Jr., as Person

The Procession of Pledges to the Dream

This ad presented as a public service by
The GW Hatchet

There will be no GW
HATCHET and no
classes held on
Monday, January 20,
1986 in observance of
Dr. Martin Luther King's
birthday.



The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., during his famous "I Have a Dream" speech on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, August 27, 1963.

Divestment

continued from p. 1

Vice President and Treasurer Charles E. Diehl and Vice President for Student Affairs William P. Smith met with student representatives and members of the GW Voices for a Free South Africa to discuss GW's position on apartheid. It was announced that Diehl would travel to Connecticut to discuss the feasibility of a "South Africa-free" portfolio with representatives of the Common Fund, a Connecticut-based investment management firm which handles nearly \$40 million of GW's money.

Diehl met with the firm's representatives on Sept. 25 and was informed that a "South Africa-free" portfolio would be risky. Diehl was told the company could arrange such a portfolio but it would not manage it because the risk was too great.

He added that he received reassurances from the representatives of the Common Fund, which manages approximately \$1 billion for more than 250 colleges and universities, that the firm was investing in companies which adhere to the Sullivan Principles. The principles require a company investing in South Africa to insure:

- Nonsegregation of the races in all eating, comfort, locker rooms, and work facilities.
- Equal and fair employment

practices for all employees.

- Equal pay for all employees doing equal or comparable work for the same period of time.

- Initiation and development of training programs that will prepare blacks, coloreds, and Asians in substantial numbers for supervisory, administrative, clerical, and technical jobs.

- Increasing the number of blacks, coloreds, and Asians in management and supervisory positions.

- Improving the quality of employees' lives outside the work environment in such areas as housing, transportation, schooling, recreation, and health facilities.

Diehl also distinguished between GW's investment policy and the policy of apartheid. "Of course the University opposes apartheid," he said, but "it is morally right to protect this University's endowment."

The move for divestment gained a little extra push when the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson spoke at GW in late September and called for national divestment.

The subject came back into the spotlight strongly toward the end of November. GW Voices for a Free South Africa staged a candlelight vigil outside Rice Hall urging immediate divestment. Meanwhile, President Elliott said the administration was still awaiting word from the Common Fund before taking any action. He also sought more information about divestment's effects.

"I think the question has got to be raised, 'What effect is that [divestment] having? Is there any discernible difference being

made?'" he said.

The Common Fund, meanwhile, had not put together a "South Africa-free" policy at that point. "I think we would be able to get it going as soon as we can. At this point we are operating on the time tables of the universities and colleges that have requested this type of portfolio," Minot Nettleton, vice president of

the firm, said.

Nettleton could not be reached for comment about the present progress of such a portfolio.

In late November, it was reported that 64 schools had already at least partially divested of South African stock, according to the Investor Responsibility Research Center.

**NO CLASSES
MONDAY
NO HATCHET
MONDAY**

Ecumenical Arts Theatre presents

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smooth and skillfull'
- Village Voice*

*Lou Malandra
in
'interesting, ... masterful,
... brilliant'
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LISNER AUDITORIUM

There will no classes and no GW Hatchet on Monday, January 20, in observance of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday.



Andrew Berkowitz

Hero

continued from p. 1

"Finally people are starting to understand," said Berkowitz, and while running through McPherson Square, two men "asked me what was going on" and went off to seek assistance. Jenkins then left the park and ran across Vermont Ave. (near the White House), where Sergeant J. David Deardorff of the Secret Service's uniformed division apprehended him.

"It is outstanding that Andrew thought enough to get involved. It

is extremely commendable," said Special Agent Bill Corbett of the Secret Service. "We would not try to make practice of citizens chasing criminals, but that does not diminish what he did." Another Secret Service officer noted, "From what I can tell, the GW fellow did all the work, we just had to make the arrest."

Crown Books Vice President of Operations Jose Gonzales said yesterday that Berkowitz will receive a \$250 reward. "We appreciate his efforts and his actions," said Gonzales. "The reward is

only a small token of our appreciation." Berkowitz had originally indicated that he would have been happy with a gift certificate.

Jenkins will be charged with three misdemeanors: simple assault, possession of a prohibited weapon, and theft in the second degree. All three charges carry one year maximum jail terms. However, several law enforcement officials told The GW Hatchet that, depending upon Jenkins' previous record, he is unlikely to serve more than six months.

Security Beat

A male guest of a GW student attempted to commit suicide in the Francis S. Key residence hall on Jan. 8, said Curtis Goode, head of Safety and Security. Goode said the guest, a non-GW student, was discovered by the student in his room, with the gas jets of the stove turned on and unlit at 10:30 p.m. The guest had reportedly been drinking previous to the attempt. The man, whose name has not been released, was taken by paramedics to the GW emergency room, where he was treated and held for observation. Goode said no charges have been filed by GW security for either attempted suicide or reckless endangerment. The fire department used high power fans to clear fumes from the building.

Three tree fires were reported Monday night shortly after 7 p.m. in the 2000 block of G St., said Goode. The tree, which was dead, was known as the "shoe tree" by local residents. Pairs of shoes tied together had hung from its branches over the last five or six years. The burning shoes and the tree were extinguished by the fire department. Goode said the fire department plans to cut the tree down.

Forty thefts of students' articles left unattended at Gelman Library have been reported since the beginning of November. Many of the articles were wallets or purses containing money or credit cards. GW security has two suspects in the thefts and is continuing its investigation.

• • •

Board of Trustees review 1986-87 budget today

The GW Board of Trustees will take a formal look at the University's 1986-87 budget proposals and the 9.8 percent tuition increase when they meet today in Rice Hall.

At the first meeting of the academic year, the trustees will most likely approve the proposed budget that would raise undergraduate tuition for students to \$8,070 for an academic year and includes a six percent faculty salary increase and 18 percent hike for employee fringe benefits.

The budget proposal was re-

viewed during a series of budget hearings between Thanksgiving and Christmas breaks. "There will not be any significant changes in the budget proposal except for some supplemental requests that were approved," said GW Student Association President Ira Gubernick.

In other routine business, the trustees will hear reports from the following standing committees: Medical Center, Academic Affairs, Student Affairs and the University Development committee.

SPRING BREAK

<input type="checkbox"/> Nassau	From \$334.00
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Civil rights work: "an experience"

City Council Chair Clarke says Fed is 'abandoning' 60's gains

by Sue Sutter
Hatchet Staff Writer

"The Civil Rights Movement was a confederation that addressed racial inequality. The Movement was an experience for those who were in it," said D.C. City Council Chairman David A. Clarke, who participated in the wave that swept the country in the 1960s and '70s.

Clarke, a 1965 GW graduate, worked on the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, was a law clerk to the NAACP, and directed the Washington bureau of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).

Clarke's participation in the movement began while he attended GW. "While I was a student, my efforts were pretty much confined to participation in picket lines outside the White House during the winter of 1965," he said. "But my efforts flowered after I left GW,

particularly in the fall of 1965 when I went to work for the D.C. Coalition of Conscience, an organization dedicated to the achievement of home rule in the District of Columbia." D.C. celebrated 10 years of home rule in 1985.

Although Clarke's interest in the Movement was sparked partially by the overall feeling in the country during the era, it was the lack of home rule in the District of Columbia that brought out his interests in civil rights. "I always felt that I had a stake in the civil rights movement," he said.

Clarke acknowledged the importance of the nonviolent element of the movement. "In the mid-60s, nonviolence was respected as strong, anything but inert," Clarke said. "However, the respect for nonviolence which the movement had is in danger. To speak of nonviolence today is

to speak of nothingness."

January 20 will mark the first observance of the federal holiday in honor of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., the strongest proponent of nonviolent struggle and the leader of the Civil Rights Movement. Clarke acknowledged the significance of the recognition of King's birthday as an official holiday. "Now, it's not a question of a holiday, but the character of observance."

Clarke questioned whether the holiday would be religious, a day of reflection, or become commercialized. A holiday in the District of Columbia since 1976, King's birthday has been a day of reflection, Clarke said. "I hope it continues to be a day of reflection."

Clarke noted that several church services and masses will be held in honor of Dr. King. "I think this is appropriate because King is a religious leader," Clarke

said. "I think Dr. King's message is a glimpse of eternity."

Clarke says the Movement today is quite different from that of the '60s. "A strong sense of solidarity still pervades what they do," Clarke said. "But the challenges have changed. Today, the challenge of access is not as great; but the economic challenge is as great. There are more people below the poverty line than before."

Clarke blames the poverty problem on the current Reagan Administration. "The federal government has passed responsibility of the needs of the people to that of the state and local governments. Our City Council tried to pick up the responsibility," Clarke said.



David A. Clarke

"The basic role of the Movement is not trying to do more than the '60s and '70s, but trying to hold on to programs that were established in the '60s and '70s that the federal government is abandoning in wholesale fashion," Clarke said.

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DIVERSIONS

The GW Hatchet arts and music magazine



In music and movies, a search for pop culture icons



The lexicon of rock 'n' roll changes with each successive generation that inherits the mantle of rebelliousness from Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry and Little Richard. This year MTV, musical activism, and Bruce became the catchwords for a generation searching for icons. Nineteen eighty-five revealed not only the existence of these buzzwords, but the power of their messages to brand an imprint on the collective conscience of the popular music audience.

MTV, which has been in the rock 'n' roll parlance for the past few years, has shown its power. Its pervasive influence can no longer be denied. The medium has the ability to make stars and it is now impossible to succeed as a pop star without it. Arguing about the relative vapidly of the majority of the clips is a moot point. The attractiveness of the genre is that if you don't like the clip you're watching, the next one is only four minutes away.

We have styled an esthetic around MTV's images that embraces the fashion world and is slowly shaping the way we watch television and cinema (e.g. *Miami Vice* and *To Live and Die in L.A.*). As one who has found has recently received it in their home Elvis Costello's observation still rings true. "Too many assholes, with too much money." Most of the videos continue to be male-dominated fantasies of stultifying idiocy. Originality resides in the Godley's and Creme's, Julien Temple's and Jonathan Demme's. After that, it's slim pickings.

The popular music world has also been hit by the bug of philanthropy. From Band Aid to Live Aid to Fashion Aid to Farm Aid, we have been deluged by the outpourings of artists who want to use their money making power for nobler causes.

Most notable, of course, was the worldwide linkage of Philadelphia and London to aid the starving in Ethiopia. Bob Geldof, who now seems ripe for canonization, organized an event that literally has no equal in the history of modern communica-

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When asked by Fred Graham of CBS News' "Nightwatch" to present his "10 best and 10 worst" list for 1985's movies, noted conservative movie pundit (and misanthrope) John Simon, of William F. Buckley's National Review, responded that the year produced not one movie worthy of anyone's "10 best list."

Simon, who referred to himself as a "purist," attributed this lack of quality filmmaking to an audience of "stupid people," and added that as long as stupid people go to the cinema, movie moguls will make "stupid movies." Well, in the words of Annie Hall, La-dee-da.

While 1985 was, to be sure, more the year of the terrorist than

the year of the movie, it was not a year from which any reviewer should come away unable to compile a list of 10 good flicks. By the same token, the continued decline in the size of movie audiences may signal a general disappointment in the quality of modern motion pictures. It may also mean that people can no longer afford the price of admission (it's now \$6.00 in Manhattan); it may also mean that VCR's are the wave of the future.

The most disturbing trend that continued through this year is that of the sequel. Films like *Rocky IV*, *Rambo*, *Friday the 13th Part V*, and so on, represent the combined lack of original thought and unwillingness to take risks

that defines the essence of what is wrong with the motion picture industry.

This is definitely the Spielberg era, and while one cannot deny the man has talent, it sure would be nice to see a lot less of it in the future.

Nevertheless, a few good films managed to slip through in 1985, and while the good-to-bad ratio is still hovering at about 25 to 1, that should not diminish the merit of such quality films as *Brazil*, *Shoah*, *After Hours*, and *Prizzi's Honor*, the latter of which Mr. Simon referred to as "Not the best of the worst because there is no such thing, but the least bad of the bad." Why don't you ease up some, Mr. Simon? Go see a movie or something.

-Alan R. Cohen

Arts and Music

MTV, Bruce and musical activism were it in 1985

from page 11

tion. All of the other events that fell in its wake seemed to trivialize Geldof's plain but simple message: feed the starving because we have the power to do it.

Farm Aid, held in Champaign, Ill., did roughly the same thing for the American farming community and inspired a solidarity among American musicians. Notable events included John Cougar Mellencamp's performance and Bob Dylan's entire set, ending with a ferocious version of "Maggie's Farm."

The most adventurous and politically edgy musical collaboration was that of Miami Steve van Zandt and the cast of characters who produced "Sun City." Incorporating musicians from the world of rock, rap, pop, funk, and jazz, this eclectic mix is some of the most propulsive funk to explode off a turntable. From Miles Davis' scat horn riffing in the opening bars of "Sun City" to the dark Delta blues of Bono, Keith Richards' and Ron Wood's "Silver and Gold," the album embraces the length and breadth of America's music to cry down the injustice of South Africa's racial system of apartheid.

Rock 'n' roll has continued as the ultimate exercise in the cult of the personality, and nowhere was that more in evidence than in the lionizing of Bruce Springsteen. Not that he doesn't deserve it. Springsteen is his own apotheosis. He is the culmination of rock 'n' roll's social, cultural and visceral power. Whether bathed in the spotlight of his recent tour, or finding a reason to believe that the common man should be praised, Springsteen is a rare artist in a business that has been slowly given away to Madison Avenue.

The antithesis of Bruce in 1985

was Madonna. She was and is a Madison Avenue masterpiece of salesmanship. She proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that the pop medium could be exploited for the achievement of fame, with no other purpose in mind. Her tour brought out the thinness of her vocal pipes, her ineptitude as a dancer, and the fact that Nile Rodgers is a master in the studio.

Pop's most heralded exercise in narcissism, Wham!, had George Michael admiring himself while being seen with everyone's favorite Princeton coed, Brooke Shields. This actually did not dull the group's sharp sense of pop tunesmithing which enabled "Careless Whisper" to become the number one single of 1985.

Prince spent a quiet 1985 with the release of "Around the World in a Day," his exercise in hippie manque conventions. He continues to be the most brilliant engineer of the marrying of funk and rock since George Clinton retitled the Mothership.

As marriages go, Sting was the most successful with his foray into the world of the young black jazz musician. What came out on the other side remains a curious if effective blend of intelligent songwriting and passionate musicianship.

Pop music, unfortunately, does not lend itself these days to the co-mingling of genres. Never the twain shall meet is usually the order of the day for most of the music scene.

The arena of rock and the rock arena continues on a course of delirious tedium. U2, an apocalyptic group with shows that harkened back to the days of glorious rock 'n' roll pandemonium, were the brightest spot. John Cougar Mellencamp, who preceded his album "Scarecrow"

with 1984's "Pink Houses," has shown a formidable talent for writing songs that strike the flesh and blood of America's heartland. It's not simply a career move, but an honest effort to define, in a small way, his place in the American experience.

Dire Straits, led by Mark Knopfler, finally found a place in the record stacks by making a single that deviated from the style that made them one of rock's more distinctive groups. Simple Minds, on the heels of "(Don't You) Forget about Me," have consolidated their success with the addition of a female singer and a Top 10 hit "Alive and Kicking."

Heavy Metal continues on its straight and exceedingly narrow course. The Parents Music Resource Center (PMRC), whose media hyped legislative attempt to censor rock lyrics, gave Twisted Sister, Motley Crue, and W.A.S.P. free advertising for being rebellious hellions who dare to wear makeup and scream odes to Satan, sexual promiscuity and drug abuse. It only succeeded in making the groups that much more enticing to adolescents whose only form of rebellion is playing the stereo too loud and not allowing anyone to watch the television because the station is permanently set on MTV.

The mindless AOR rock of Bryan Adams and Corey Hart continued to jab a needle in the eye of most who hold actual rock 'n' roll near and dear. It's not that they're atrocious; it's just that it's hard to figure out the point of Bryan Adams singing about the "Summer of '69," when, in fact, he was nine years old. I suppose it's nostalgia for something that never was.

Black music or R & B had a few significant developments, largely

in the comeback department. It was the return of the black diva, as Aretha "Queen of Soul" Franklin and Patti Labelle made strong records and appearances. By tapping the wellspring of soul and gospel and merging it with pop sensibilities, they both elevated their careers to new heights. Tina Turner continued to stay in the news with dynamic performances in some of the country's bigger arenas. The most extraordinary rise was that of model/singer Whitney Houston. Selling 2.5 million albums is no mean feat and she pulled it off with considerable aplomb, bolstered by the strength of "Saving All My Love For You."

The most insidious feature was the pawning off of Eddie Murphy as a singer. While his "Party All the Time" was set to a competent Rick James groove, his avowed homophobia made that high whiny falsetto he sang in hard to stomach.

Rap music continued on its road as a breakout on the national urban level. Buoyed by the movie *Krush Groove*, the Fat Boys, and Run-DMC, rap grows in popularity as the urban dance music of choice. The District's own go-go scene is languishing in the streets of Southeast Washington. It has now become the target of attacks because its lyrics purportedly encourage the use of PCP. Columnist Judy Mann of the Washington Post almost went so far as to blame the music for the murder of Catherine Fuller.

On the alternative music front, the country punk of Lone Justice, Rauchhands, Beat Rodeo, Beat Farmers and the Long Ryders showed a substantial leap in audience acceptance. The flip side of the Minneapolis music scene brought out the Replacements and

Husker Du. With the release of *Fables of the Reconstruction*, REM stayed in the public's ear. A new folk revival spearheaded by Suzanne Vega, who played here at Lisner Auditorium, and the Washington Squares, showed that simple acoustic music still had a place in the current music scene.

In jazz, an acceptance of the new age of young musicians is dawning on the jazz community. Wynton Marsalis, whose *Black Codes from the Underground* shows a fine young jazz mind, appears to be paving the way. Saxophonist Wayne Shorter, finally out on his own, continues to dazzle with feats of improvisational dexterity.

As the *Sturm und Drang* of art (that's if you perceive popular music as art) and commerce gets played out in the record stores by a fickle public, we will continue to buy records, for better or worse, and listen to what artists want to tell us about ourselves. Taking stock of the previous year's musical diversity, or lack thereof, is an exercise in examining what we perceive as important about something that provides us with entertainment, enlightenment, and possibly an idea about ourselves.

What inevitably follows is that we lost some of those who tried, in some small way, to entertain and enlighten. I leave you with this list of those who will be sorely missed: Zoot Sims, a jazz saxophonist of the highest order, Ian Stewart, for years the sixth Rolling Stone and one of the finest boogie-woogie piano players of all time, Ricky Nelson, a teen idol and the "Travellin' Man" who took one trip too many, and finally, Big Joe Turner, because when it comes down to it; it's all about shakin', rattlin' and rollin'.

For better or worse, albums that made a difference

Brothers in Arms - Dire Straits

The long awaited success that should have come after the "Sultans of Swing" finally visited Mark Knopfler and company. Lacerating MTV and the trivial pursuits of the average rock star was the point of "Money for Nothing," but the paradox is that the group used its success in that medium to catapult themselves above average pop group status. Unfortunately, the album abandons much of Knopfler's textual technique for a broad based AOR sound.

Songs from the Big Chair - Tears for Fears

A little bit of Janovian angst for the dance crowd set go this group's wheels in motion in 1985. Beginning with "Everybody Wants to Rule the World," the group found the Billboard Top 10 with "Shout" and "Head Over Heels."

Across a Crowded Room - Richard Thompson

By far one of the best pop albums of the year. Though no one went out of his way to make it a million seller, Thompson's dark, brooding songs about his recent divorce and the relationship between the sexes is a

passionate testament of pop musicianship.

Around the World in a Day - Prince

The purple man figured he'd take in a bit of the psychedelia in 1985. In contrast to his previous efforts, it was a failure. The buoyant "Raspberry Beret" and "Pop Life" were the only notable exceptions to the rule.

Centerfield - John Fogerty

Without question, this was the rock 'n' roll comeback of the year, if not the decade. "Centerfield's" marvelous evocation of the American pastime and the estimable "Rock 'n' Roll Girl" had most fans of Fogerty salivating for more. The best may be yet to come.

The Dream of the Blue Turtles - Sting

Sting set out for an adventure in the world of the young, gifted, black jazz musician and turned out an album that is a curious combination of pop sensibilities and jazz virtuosity. Just as an addendum: Branford Marsalis is God.

Who's Zoomin' Who - Aretha Franklin

With the addition of Narada Michael Walden as producer, Aretha serves up her finest work in years. Clarence Clemmons'

urgent sax playing on "Freeway of Love" should be noted especially. For the sheer melismatic vocal diversity of the Queen of Soul find the a cappella version of "Who's Zoomin' Who." It's a knockout.

Little Creatures - Talking Heads

David Byrne's return to the minimalism of the earlier Heads' work is an enchanting and complex bit of work. "And Then She Was" and "Road to Nowhere" are wonderful visions of our contemporary society from what is probably the finest band in America.

Reckless - Bryan Adams

On the whole, I'd rather be in purgatory.

Whitney Houston - Whitney Houston

Think about this for a moment. 2.5 million albums. Gifted with a fabulous set of pipes and facial bone structure, this young singer will be going places. Selling that many debut albums proves she may already be there.

Scarecrow - John Cougar Mellencamp

Exiled on the main streets of Midwest U.S.A., Mellencamp has hewed out of the heartland some of the finest Rolling Stone based rock 'n' roll in years. Even the Stones

don't play as ferociously as on "Justice and Independence '85." Also notable, "Minutes to Memories" and the acoustic version of "Small Town."

She's the Boss - Mick Jagger

From the man who launched thousands of jellybellies and the libidos of adolescents comes a foray into some urban dance funk. Never one to retire his sexual antics, Jagger gets lucky in love and finds that women really have him under the thumb.

Sun City - Artists United Against Apartheid

By deciding to include artists from every spectrum of the pop music world, Miami Steve Van Zandt has crafted a socio-political musical statement that (excuse the expression) rocks like a muthafunka. Arthur Baker provides the freshest, deff, most treach, down by law mix known to the pop music world. This album is important because as Gil Scott Heron says in "Let Me See You I.D.," "If you don't stand for something, you'll go for anything."

Merv Keizer

Arts and Music

The ten best movies of 1985

Prizzi's Honor ... Jack Nicholson turns out another spectacular performance as a mafia hit-man with a thick Brooklyn accent who falls in love with Kathleen Turner. The twist, though, is that she's a hired gun also, and they are contracted to kill each other. Nicholson's dilemma: "Should I marry her or ice her?" An excellent spoof of modern-day gangster films with more sophisticated humor than is usually found in contemporary American cinema. John Huston, about to depart for the big soundstage in the sky, is the odds-on favorite for this year's Henry Fonda memorial Oscar.

Lost in America ... Albert Brooks' spoof of the American dream is classic straight-faced comedy. By dropping out of society with a \$200,000 "nest egg," which quickly vanishes at the Las Vegas gaming tables, Julie



Woody Allen

Hagerty and he find out it's better to "eat shit" than drive around the country in a Winnebago. Brooks' best project to date, and one of the year's funniest.

After Hours ... This tale about Paul, a daytime word processor who gets stuck in NYC's avant-garde SoHo district during a failed late-night rendezvous, is a surreal farce about the hidden world of the city that never sleeps. Martin Scorsese pulls out all of the incongruous stops and classic allusions (*The Wizard of Oz*, *Henry Miller*, *James Joyce*, etc.) for this bizarre romp. A surprisingly fresh and witty soon-to-be

cult classic from the man who brought you weightier films like *Taxi Driver* and *Raging Bull*.

• • •
The Purple Rose of Cairo ... Can this Woody Allen film cut it sans the Woodman? With Mia Farrow in it, not bloody likely, but this one still ranks as one of the year's more energetic and original. Farrow plays a lonely housewife who escapes her empty life, threatening husband and the Depression by literally falling in love with a character from a movie. It's no *Annie Hall*, but what is?

• • •
Dance With a Stranger ... Sultry Miranda Richardson's Marilyn Monroe-ish screen debut was one of the more worthwhile surprises of 1985. As Ruth Ellis, the last woman to be hanged in England, Richardson captures the screen in this painful, British love-hate story of passion, deceit and murder.

• • •
Back to the Future ... Michael J. Fox stars in Steven Spielberg's cutesy tale of a hip teen who finds himself in a time machine sent back to the 50's to discover that his parents are far from a loving couple. Only Michael's ingenuity can bring these two together to secure that he will eventually be conceived. A film so cute and so successful that it will no doubt set the precedent for the next line of teen flicks to hit the theater. Christopher Lloyd gives a clutch performance as the mad professor. What's more, it wasn't *E.T.*

• • •
George Stevens—A Filmmaker's Journey ... Compiled by his son, George Stevens, Jr., this brilliant, loving and informative film tribute explores the career of a man who was the archetypal Hollywood film director. He was responsible for such glorious films as *Alice Adams*, *Woman of the Year*, *Swing Time* and the series of movies known as his American trilogy: *Shane*, *A Place in the Sun*, and *Giant*. Stevens also recorded the only color film footage of World War II. That alone is worth the price of admission.

• • •
is. Hopefully CBS will re-run it. As Biff, John Malkovich just about steals the stage from Hoffman with his tearful, final confession. Such a sensational television event, the production deserves a spot on this list.

• • •
Silverado ... The best return of the western this year, dwarfing especially Clint Eastwood's disappointing *Pale Rider*. This film, directed by Lawrence Kasdan (*Body Heat*, *The Big Chill*), showed that the western genre is not dead, despite what George Will might think.

• • •
Death of a Salesman ... Dustin Hoffman's methodical, expressionistic television production of Arthur Miller's classic tragedy shows just how good TV can be and just how bad it really



Miranda Richardson offered a compelling portrayal of murderer Ruth Ellis in the British import 'Dance with a Stranger'

• • •
Shoah ... Possibly the most effective, skillful use of film in the history of the medium. French Director Claude Lanzmann documents for nine and a half hours the horrid, atrocious truth behind the Holocaust. Lanzmann relies on interviews (at times very heavy-handed ones) with survivors and those who lived in villages close to the death camps, but still manages to provide a more horrifying and important historical account than any more graphic work to date. Perhaps the most terrifying aspect of this film is the lack of repentance. Some of the participants in and witnesses to the slaughter recount with chilling indifference the genocide that took place around them. Lanzmann convinces us never to think it could never happen again.



Sylvester Stallone strikes a blow for insanity.

The ten biggest wastes of celluloid last year

Ribuffo or the messiah?

• • •

Mad Max: Beyond Thunderdome ... This bore-a-thon made Roger Ebert's 10 best list for 1985, and that chubby pundit just dropped two notches in our book. This snooze-invoking travesty is by far the worst of the Mad Max trilogy, even with Tina Turner and Mel Gibson.

• • •

Rocky IV ... Who needs Jesus Christ when we have Sylvester Stallone? Boys still being held by the Viet Cong? Send Sly. Cold War got you down? Sly will take care of it in 12 easy rounds. Possibly the worst and most offensive movie of the year except for ...

• • •

Rambo: First Blood Part II ... Don't take Ribuffo's recent U.S. history course. He's got it all wrong. See, Sly says that after deliberately losing the war in Viet Nam, we made sure that enough prisoners of war remained in Vietnamese camps to piss off every red-blooded American. And why would we want them back? We wouldn't, or Sly would only be able to make Rocky films. Now, who are you going to believe, distinguished Ph.D. Leo Paul



'Commando'

• • •
St. Elmo's Fire ... What's it like in the real world after spending four years at Georgetown University?

For these drunken, whiny, wimpy,

who really cares? This bland,

post-collegiate *Big Chill*, will most

certainly destroy the budding ca-

reers of so-called "Brat Pack"

members Emilio Estevez, Rob

Lowe, the formerly good-looking

Ally Sheedy, et al, ad nauseam.

• • •

Commando ... Arnold Schwarzenegger does Sylvester Stallone does Chuck Norris ... does suck.

• • •

To Live and Die in L.A. ... Featuring such sophisticated dia-

logue as, "You want bread, fuck

a baker; You want a pigeon, go to

the park." Bad plot, bad acting,

bad script—but not as bad as ...

• • •

Sylvester ... for which two GW Hatchet editors travelled all the way to Columbia Pictures' headquarters in New York City, just to walk out and spend the day riding the carousel in Central Park. Our editor-in-chief's horse was the only one on the whole ride that didn't go up and down. And he's still crying about it. The carousel ride lasted about as long as this sappy flick did in the theaters.

• • •

Invasion U.S.A. ... Starring Chuck Norris.

• • •

Caligula ... After about 10 years The Georgetown Theatre is still showing this total piece of pseudo-porn crap which Malcolm McDowell, Peter O'Toole, Helen Mirren, Gore Vidal and others disowned. We hope that maybe by putting this on our list, the owners of this theater will start showing a different goddamned movie.



Director George Stevens (far right) on the set of 'Giant' with Elizabeth Taylor and James Dean

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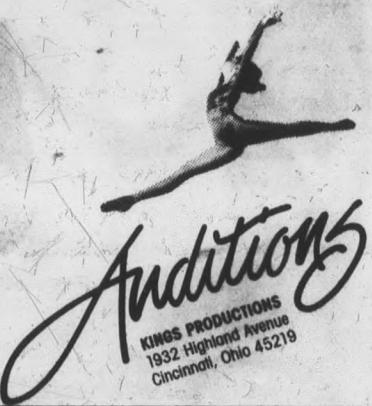
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McAleavey strives to make GW 'smoother'

by Terri D'Arrigo
Hatchet Staff Writer

"The job is challenging in many ways, but it's no more swamping than I thought it would be," said David McAleavy, newly-appointed Associate Dean for Student Affairs of Columbian College.

McAleavy, whose administrative tasks include reviewing student petitions, advising, and settling matters of academic dishonesty, said that his experience with and appreciation of administrative tasks blended together with his concern for the GW community and led him to apply for the position.

"I enjoy handling administrative projects more than most people do, and I wanted to contribute something to make GW a better place," said McAleavy, who is also the faculty advisor to The GW Review, a campus literary magazine.

He added that part of his job incorporated "scrutinizing the procedures as well as following

them."

"Each individual case has its own set of problems, usually when it comes to petitioning, and although we cannot grant every request, rules can be bent when appropriate," he said. McAleavy said he feels a strong obligation to his colleagues and will try to "make things smoother" for the entire GW community.

In addition to his new position, McAleavy was also chosen to serve as chairman of the Dean's Committee.

He is also aware that he still has to get acquainted with his new job. "This will be an opportunity for personal growth," said McAleavy, "there is a lot for me to learn in this position."

McAleavy, who graduated summa cum laude and holds three degrees from Cornell University, has been at GW since 1974. He began as an assistant professor in the English Department and has served on many literary organizations. He will resume teaching during the 1986 fall semester.

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*Stop by the GPA office in the Marvin Center, Room 420, or give us a call at 676-7590 (keep trying!)

*Sign up to receive the GPA Newsletter. Send mailing address to: GWU/GPA, Marvin Center Box 16, DC 20052. Mailing list is kept confidential.

GW parking: Continuing hassle

by Geoff Brown
Hatchet Staff Writer

The availability of pay-parking spaces on the GW campus remains a thorn in the side of the University, according to Director of Parking Joseph Mello, who has been with the department for 32 years.

The GW Student Association (GWUSA) began a survey in September to determine whether parking restrictions should be implemented to reduce the problem. The survey has not been completed yet, and its results will not be released until March.

Mello sent out a notice in September to notify applicants for monthly parking stickers that "monthly permits are for students residing in University housing" may have to be strictly enforced."

Mello said Tuesday that the Committee on University Parking, comprised of nine faculty and staff members and four student representatives, addressed the problem in a meeting last semester. The committee will meet again when the results of the survey are ready.

"The dream would be to create another garage, but the reality is it's really expensive," said Buddy Lesavoy, a member of the Parking Committee.

A priority parking system is in effect at Georgetown University, according to the university's Traffic Department. Students who commute a long distance are given first priority for parking stickers; those who travel lesser distances are given second priority, and dorm and city residents are accorded last priority.

Georgetown's current priority system does not work, said Mello. "It's hunting season for parking over there," said Mello. "The problem with priority parking," said Mello, is that "it cannot be administrated."

Georgetown will complete a 1,000-car garage next month.

Representatives from American and Howard Universities said their schools have parking problems. Both universities are also building new parking facilities.

Mello said that restricting on-campus undergraduate car owners from parking in University lots would ease the crunch, which usually comes after morning rush hour.

Preliminary information gathered from the GWUSA survey, and from the parking office itself, would suggest that only 150 to 200 dormitory residents have monthly parking stickers, said Mello. Figures for off campus-monthly parkers have not been examined yet. The GWUSA survey will not produce any numbers for daily parkers, many of whom live on or around campus, he said.

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GW tops in parking cost

by Geoff Brown
Hatchet Staff Writer

Parking at GW can cost up to six times as much as parking at area universities, according to a random poll conducted by The GW Hatchet.

The monthly rate on campus is about four times that at American University, and six times that at Georgetown University. A yearly sticker for parking at Howard University costs \$62.50, almost \$9 cheaper than GW's monthly parking rate of \$71.58.

Moreover, monthly rates are only available to dormitory residents. Daily rates are higher than those at AU, and roughly comparable to those at Georgetown and Howard. Daily rates for visitors on GW lots are substantially higher than those at the other area schools.

GW Director of Parking Joseph Mello explained that the Committee on University Parking had set up a policy a number of years ago to ensure that parking facilities at GW generate a profit. "The policy is to get a return," said Mello, adding that that return is "five or six percent."

Two or three years ago, said Mello, the Committee's power to set revenue policy was removed. The Committee consists of 13 students and staff and faculty members from as many areas of the University community as possible.

"We're almost like a commercial operation," said Mello.

Another reason for GW's higher price is the limited amount of available space. "If you make it too cheap, space will be even more of a problem," Mello said.



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Law student sues GW for \$100,000

by Jim Clarke
News Editor

A former GW law student is suing the University for \$100,000 because he contends that two members of the law school administration reneged on an agreement to allow him to pursue a Master of Criminal Law degree after he had been expelled from the program for poor academic performance.

Barry Weisman, a 1982 graduate of the GW law program, had in May 1984 completed 18 of a required 24 credits toward a masters degree when he was told by Executive Assistant for Post-J.D. Studies Joan O'Keefe that he could no longer continue in the program because his 75.6 average was below the minimum of 78. Weisman then approached Associate Dean for Post-J.D. Studies Harold P. Green about getting back into the program to complete the rest of the courses.

Dean Greene agreed to allow Weisman back into the program on the condition that the next course he took not count for credit, and that the grade Weisman earned be high enough to prove to Greene that Weisman was able to raise his average to above 78 for the remaining six credits.

Weisman earned an 82 in Law 504 during the spring 1985 semester, and on May 20 he was told by O'Keefe that he could continue with his masters thesis, according to a complaint filed by Weisman in U.S. District Court.

But in July of 1985, Green sent Weisman a letter saying that he had not convinced the dean of his ability to meet the academic requirements of the program, and that he would not be allowed to continue. Weisman filed a petition for re-admission in August of 1985, but in October the Board of Graduate Studies had voted unanimously against readmitting him.

Weisman said in the complaint that he has been wrongfully denied permission to complete the remaining four semester hours, and has suffered damages "that no amount of money can compensate," according to the complaint.

Weisman is a member of the bar in the District of Columbia, Florida, New York, and Virginia.

None of the parties would comment on the case since the case is still in litigation.

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PB expects healthy concert profits

GW students can look forward to some "exciting concerts" on campus this semester—which are expected to generate substantial profits for the school, said Program Board Concerts Chairman Maura Donnelly.

The Residents and Snakefinger are scheduled to perform one show in Lisner Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. on Jan. 31. Tickets are available for students at \$11.00 per ticket and \$13.00 for the general public. Tickets are currently being sold at the Marvin Center Newsstand.

The Board also has planned a 25th anniversary of Music Americana, a benefit concert for the World Folk Music Association. The 18-act show, scheduled for Jan. 25, will take place in Lisner

Auditorium. A 2 p.m. matinee has been added since the 8 p.m. show has sold-out.

Tickets are still available for GW students at \$12.00 and \$15.00 for the public. Performers include Mary Chapin Carpenter, John Jennings, Seldom Scene, Grazz Matazz and Side by Side. Other surprise guests are expected to appear, said Donnelly.

Donnelly, who is optimistic about the first two shows of the semester, declined to comment about details for future shows this semester. She said that arrangements with upcoming acts are still being negotiated. Acts currently under negotiation for February and March will be announced in the upcoming weeks, Donnelly said.

Cathy Moss



photo by Bradley Marsh

"I Yam what I Yam and that's all that I Yam, and there yain't no classes on Monday."

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HOMECOMING 1986: JANUARY 24 & 25

For more information contact the Student Association at X7100



"LET'S END APATHY TODAY"

Gramm-Rudman could hit students

Grad student tuition awards, research pay may be taxed

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)--Students are returning to campus this month to find themselves in a new role: as taxpayers.

Thanks to congressional inaction in December, for example, grad students who get tuition or fees paid in return for teaching or research work are going to have taxes withheld for the first time, and will have less take-home pay starting this month.

All students who get scholarship, grant, stipend or fellowship money that they don't use for tuition soon will be subject to higher taxes if the Senate approves the new tax reform bill the House passed in December.

But educators, who are scrambling to undo the tax damage done to students over the holidays, hope the damage will be temporary.

For the time being, however, the Internal Revenue Service will consider grad students' tuition and fee remissions as taxable income.

Some colleges will begin withholding taxes from fee remissions this week.

The reason is that Congress could not agree to extend the tax exemption on remissions before it recessed in December.

"You're going to be taxed on money you don't even receive," United States Student Association (USSA) lobbyist Kathy Ozer laments.

Tom Butts, a University of Michigan lobbyist, estimates the average student will have \$100 per month less take-home pay under current tax rates because of the new remission policies.

No one was willing to guess how many students nationwide will now find their take-home pay reduced, but Butts thinks some 1,300 grad assistants will be affected at Michigan.

Withholding, moreover, is "going to be a terribly expensive thing to administer," said Indiana University Administrator Sheila Cooper.

The burden will be even heavier on out-of-state students, who have to pay more taxes because they are subject to higher tuition rates. "It's terribly unfair," Cooper contends.

Although Indiana intends to start withholding taxes in January, it's not certain how many schools will do so initially.

"I don't think they (colleges) will withhold until it is definite there will be no extension of the exemption," speculates Ozer.

The same problem came up last year when Congress delayed extending the tax exemptions, and many schools waited until a law was passed.

Lobbyists expect Congress will extend the exemption when it reconvenes this month, and make the exemption retroactive. "The question is when," Cooper says.

While the lobbyists say there's little organized opposition to the remission exemptions, they fret "it could get lost in the shuffle" observes Sheldon Steinbach, lawyer for the American Council on Education (ACE).

He adds remissions could become a casualty of congressional deficit cutting fervor.

But lobbyists are attaching bills to extend the tax exemptions to "as many bills as possible" to assure its passage, Steinbach explained.

Steinbach is less certain than other lobbyists that Congress will restore the exemption. He feels the odds are about 50/50.

But one of the bills that would restore the exemption—the new tax reform act passed by the House and approved by the president in December—would tax all

kinds of student aid, except Guaranteed Student Loans.

If the bill passes in its present form, students would have to declare aid money they don't use to pay for tuition or fees as taxable income.

In other words, if a student got a \$2,500 Pell Grant, and used \$2,000 of it to pay college costs, he or she would have to declare \$500 worth of income that could be taxed.

Student aid has already been diminished by inflation, so taxing it will mean even more hardship for students in making ends meet.

said Steinbach.

But observers note some students' outside earnings and aid together often keep them under the poverty line, thus sparing them from paying taxes.

The House Ways and Means Committee estimates a single person would need to earn about \$5,040 under the new tax bill before having to pay taxes.

The new tax reform bill now goes to the Senate for debate. Congressional sources estimate tax reform will not be passed until at least next fall.

On Monday, January 20, 1986 there will be:

- NO GW HATCHET
- NO GW CLASSES

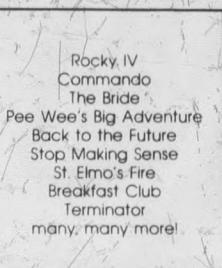
GW HATCHET will resume publication on Thursday, January 23.

GW CLASSES will resume on Tuesday, January 21.

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photo by Mike Silverman

Kas Allen in action last night.

Basketball

continued from p. 24

locker room.

"We decided before the game that we're going to keep control of the tempo and not let them run," said Allen, who scored nine of her 17 points in the first half. "I think we showed we could do that in the first half."

The second half was a different game. Rutgers scored 13 unanswered points after intermission to take a 42-35 lead less than five

minutes into the half. It was a lead they would never relinquish.

GW did make a late surge and pulled within 67-57 after Colonial Forward Gloria Murphy hit both ends of a one and one with 2:55 remaining in the game. But it was to no avail. GW wouldn't get any closer.

"Their size was a factor in the outcome," said Allen, "but we played a solid ballclub with a lot of depth. Wicks is tough and she keeps you honest, but I do think we did a good job on her tonight. I think we played an excellent game compared to our last one [with Rutgers]. I knew we were better and we proved it tonight."

Twelve firsts in rout of Towson

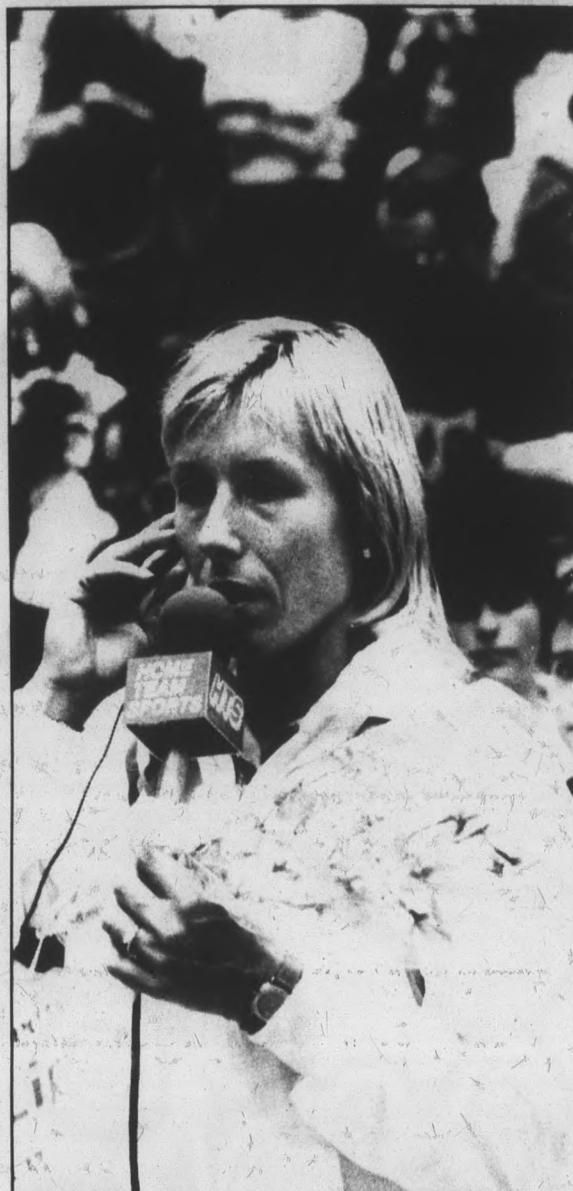
The GW men's swimming team has won two of its last three meets, losing to Drexel University and beating Evansville University and Towson State. GW was routed by Drexel 79-34 but came back to beat Evansville 61-51. In Tuesday's meet, GW had 12 first-place victories as they destroyed Towson State, 77-34.

Gerry O'Rourke won two events—the 100-yard freestyle and 200-yard freestyle, beating out his brother Joe in the 200-yard by 0.4 seconds. Shane Hawes also won two events, capturing first place in the 1000-yard freestyle and 500-yard freestyle. Peter Madden, returning from a shoulder injury, took third place in the 1000-yard freestyle.

Other winners for GW included Dave Kawut in the 50-yard freestyle, Sean Garretson in the 200-yard individual medley, Bill Karasinski in the 200-yard breaststroke and a come-from-behind-win by Jesper Jorgensen in the 200-yard backstroke.

Kamil Salah turned in another excellent performance as he won both the one and 3-meter dives. Also, the relay teams won both the 400-yard medley and freestyle races.

The swimmers continue on the road as they travel to Shippensburg St. this Saturday in hopes of their third consecutive win.



Shown here, Martina Navratilova following a 6-1, 6-4 victory over Pam Shriver in the championship round of the Virginia Slims of Washington tournament, Monday night at the Smith Center. Navratilova walked away with a \$27,000 first place purse.

photo by Bradley Marsh

Hulk: I'd like to thank the wrasslin' academy

Nineteen eighty-five has certainly been an exciting year for professional wrestling. It was the year of "Wrestlemania," the single greatest wrestling card in history. It was the year that wrestling returned to network TV, via NBC's "Saturday Night's Main Event." And, thanks to "Hulkamania," more people have become aware of the "sport."

And now, ladies and gentlemen, The Academy of Pro Wrestling Arts and Sciences presents the 1st annual Bruno awards (named after wrestling's only living legend), for "distinction" in wrestling:

In the category of Best Wrestler for 1985, Andre the Giant takes the cake. (At 500 pounds he can take a lot.) He remained undefeated all year, despite the attempts of Bobby "The Weasel" Brain Heenan's problem was that Andre toppled Heenan.

The Tag-Team of the Year Award goes to Barry Windham and Mike Rotundo. Despite the fact that they lost to a cane and a cigar (courtesy of Fred Blassie and Luscious Johnny Valiant, respectively), they were the best team to see in 1985.

There were some excellent newcomers in 1985. The best solo newcomer was Ricky "The Dragon" Steamboat. The Flyin' Hawaiian has made a mess

(sometimes literally) of Don "Beach Bum" Muraco, in their trans-Hawaiian rivalry, and was a shoe-in to be the next Intercontinental Champ after Greg Valentine. But Tito Santana got to "The Hammer" first to regain the belt.

The Best New Tag-Team was the British Bulldogs. They were the number one contenders for the title in a large part of 1985, and, in fact, beat the current champs Beefcake and Valentine on TV. The champs, however, disqualified themselves to

flying body press, worthy of the master of flight, "Superfly" Snuka.

Hulk Hogan is, of course, at the top of the popularity list, while Rowdy Roddy Piper is at the bottom. Both men, however, win the award for the Biggest Mouths in Wrestling (where would we be without them?).

Santana wins as Most Overrated Wrestler. How he could win back the Intercontinental Title, let alone hold on to it for six months, is a mystery. Santana is lacking in domination skills essential to a champion, and many times just scrapes by. Nobody is underrated in wrestling (with all their egos, it's impossible), so there is no award for The Most Underrated Wrestler.

Jesse "The Body" Ventura wins the Best Dressed Award. His ring attire can make clothing change styles three times.

Nikolai Volkoff and the Iron Sheik win the Most Ridiculous Ring Entrance Award (singing the Russian anthem and spitting into a microphone isn't in, guys), with Hillbilly Jim and his family a close second (if that's all they do in the Midwest, no wonder our farmers are in trouble).

A special Bruno Award goes to NBC's special on pro wrestling last March, for the line "A wrestler is more than a side of beef with speech capability." Another special

award, which just happens to be the last, goes to a special friend of mine, who compared wrestling to a soap opera because of all the verbal rivalries. (Eat your heart out, General Hospital!)

The predictions for 1986 are already out. The Hulkster will lose (finally) his heavyweight title sometime by March, to either Hercules Hernandez (same initials), Terry Funk (almost did already), or Ted Orsini (the super strongman with a mean streak). Santana will no doubt lose his Intercontinental Title in the first part of 1986, most likely to Valentine or Muraco, both former title holders, or to one of the three challengers above. The title will change hands a second time to Steamboat. Tag-Team champ Valentine and Beefcake are due to lose to the British Bulldogs. The Bulldogs will then continue their vicious feud with rivals Brett Harte and Jim Niehardt, who may get the belts from the Bulldogs by mid-year.

That's all from the 1985 Bruno Awards. Nineteen eighty-six is shaping into an exciting year, so enjoy. If nothing I have predicted comes true, so what? It's all in good fun, anyway!

Mark Engel

save their belts. It should be noted that the title does not change hands except by pinfall or submission. Under the guidance of Lou Albano, who is the real Manager of the Year, the British Bulldogs will no doubt be the next tag-team champs.

Of course, wrestling is nothing without its famous moves, slams, and submission holds. Valentine's Figure-4 Leglock tops the list. It has never failed to work, except when Santana hooks it. Paul Orndorff has changed sides, but his pile driver is still as devastating as ever. Steamboat has his

Mark "Samson" Engel hails from Asbury Park, N.J. at 130 pounds.



CLASSIFIEDS

Announcements

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"Wellness in Today's World" is the title of the current exhibit in the Colonade Gallery of the Marvin Center. The exhibit, sponsored by the Governing Board of the Marvin Center, the Department of Human Kinetics/Leslie Studies (HKLS) Wellness Resource Center and the Colonade Gallery, is an artistic exploration of wellness through photography and accompanying text. The exhibit can be seen in the Colonade Gallery on the Third Floor of the Marvin Center through February 13, 1986. Gallery hours are 7AM to 7PM daily. Everyone is invited to attend a reception in the Gallery on Thursday, January 16, 1986 from 4PM until 6PM.

\$10. \$360 Weekly Up'd Mailing Circular! No quotas! Sincerely interested rush self-addressed envelope. Success, PO Box 470CDE, Woodstock, IL 60098.

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Remember the ice cubes (which were colder).
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Sports

Rutgers erases near GW upset

by Lew Klesel
Hatchet Staff Writer

Baseball may be a game of inches but basketball is definitely a game of feet.

Anyone watching last night's women's basketball game would certainly attest to that adage, as the women Colonials fell victim to a pair of six-footers from Rutgers University, 75-65, in an Atlantic 10 Conference match-up at the Smith Center.

The Rutgers twin towers were 6'2" center Sue Wicks, who scored 21 points on 10 for 17 shooting from the field, and 6'2" forward Regina Howard, who connected for 14 points and grabbed a game-high nine rebounds. Kas Allen led GW with 17 points.

"Rutgers has a lot of depth and a lot of size," said GW head coach Denise Fiore. "We played them dead even and real aggressive but they could shift in and out well and they had much more size. Wicks is an outstanding player."

The loss came two games after GW was crushed by Rutgers, 75-37, on Jan. 4 at Rutgers in a match in which GW's front line was outscored 42-2. Yesterday's game against the 13th-ranked Lady Knights was much closer.

(See BASKETBALL, p. 22)

"The last time we played [Rutgers] it was really lopsided," said Fiore. "This was a much better indication of how our kids can play. The thing I feel best about is that they could have quit and they didn't."

From the opening tap, the Colonials showed that they were not going to concede the game. GW raced out to an early 8-3 lead, causing Rutgers head coach Theresa Grentz to use a timeout at the 15:11 mark.

The timeout worked and the Lady Knights used an intimidating full court press to force several Colonial miscues. Rutgers ran off eight straight points. The momentum continued as the Lady Knights jumped to a 19-13 lead before GW called a timeout.

At the break in play, Wicks took a rest on the sideline allowing GW to jump back into the contest. Sparked by Julie Brown's hot hand, the Colonials outscored Rutgers 12-2 in the last three minutes of the half to take a surprising 35-29 lead into the

(See BASKETBALL, p. 22)

Sports briefs

Despite an exceptional performance from team captain Mary Foster, the GW gymnastics team fell to Princeton University, 151.25 to 140.20, Saturday in New Jersey.

Foster finished with a 30.60 score, which included first place finishes in the floor exercises and in the balance beam routine. She finished with scores of 8.55 and 7.8 in the respective events.

Ann Marie Gushue also added a first place finish for GW. She finished first in the vaulting event with a score of 8.85.

GW came even closer to victory the following afternoon at the University of Pennsylvania as the team lost by less than five points, 156.75 to 152.00. This was the Lady Colonials' third consecutive meet on the road. The team plays at Navy this weekend.

individual medley.

The loss dropped the team's record to 4-3. GW will face William and Mary, Saturday, in an away meet.

• • •

In Atlantic 10 news, Charlie Theokas announced earlier this month that he was resigning as Commissioner of the Conference to accept the position of Athletic Director at Temple University.

"We appreciate and recognize what Charlie has done for the Atlantic 10 Conference and are very sorry to see him go," Atlantic 10 President Larry Weise said.

A search committee has been appointed to begin a national search for a new commissioner. In the interim, Assistant Commissioner Ron Bertovich will serve as the league's helmsman.

Theokas is the second commissioner in the Atlantic 10's short history. He became commissioner on September 11, 1984 with 20 years of sports management behind him. Prior to his term as Commissioner, Theokas served as Vice President of Business Affairs with the USFL's New Jersey Generals from 1982-1984 and was General Manager and Vice-President of the NBA's New Jersey Nets from 1978-1981.

The GW women's swim team dropped a dual meet to Drexel University, 49-70, Saturday at the Smith Center.

Despite the loss, Colonial standout Debbie Stone recorded her fastest time (5:08.25) of the 1985-86 season in the 500-yard freestyle. GW's Denise Domby also recorded a season's best against Drexel. She finished with a time of 2:17.65 in the 200-yard



photo by Mike Silverman

GW reaches 'pin' nacle over Coppin St., taken down by ODU

by Mike Maynard
Asst. Sports Editor

Pins by Todd Evans and Scott Egleston brought the GW wrestling squad to a second-place finish in its tri-meet Tuesday night at the Smith Center. The Colonials soundly defeated Coppin State, 37-12, but finished behind Old Dominion University, 22-18.

"We played well enough to win both matches," GW Head Coach Jim Rota said. "We won five of eight matches —against Old Dominion.]

One factor going against the GW squad was its lack of manpower. Knee injuries to 170-pound Chris Peterson and heavyweight Doug Van Oiste forced GW to forfeit those two weight classes.

Eric Ritari, wrestling at 118 pounds, had an injury of a different sort, a hyper-extended elbow. He wrestled in both matches, however, edging a Coppin St. opponent, 8-7, and then losing to an Old Dominion opponent, 3-2. Regarding his first match, Ritari said reinjuring the elbow during the match was probably the main factor in his loss. "When I hurt it, mentally I was out of it," Ritari said. He hopes to compete in this weekend's tournament.

GW's Bill Marshall won both his matches in

convincing fashion. He routed his ODU opponent, 8-1 and trounced his Coppin St. opponent, 19-5. Still, Marshall said it was not as easy as the score indicated. "The guy —ODU's Denoncourt gave me a tough match."

After two consecutive wins by ODU wrestlers, 150-pound Joe Mannix outwrestled his opponent and won, 12-9. Mannix's victory inspired the three remaining wrestlers to follow suit.

At 158-pounds, Scott Egleston pulled away for a 9-5 victory. Todd Evans, at 170-pounds, won on a second period pin and 190-pound Jim Reffelt put the moves on his opponent in the third period to win his match.

Of the Old Dominion match Rota said, "They're down a little bit in years past. Last year they beat us 35-14 and this was the year for us to beat them."

The victory over Coppin State was easier. After wins by Ritari and Marshall, 134-pound Chris Hicks bowed, 4-1. Pat Larry, wrestling at 134-pounds, won on a forfeit and then Mannix, fresh from his ODU victory, lost 8-5 after being down 5-0 in the second period.

Egleston's pin, his second victory of the night, and Reffelt's second win, an 8-1 rout, sealed the match for GW.

Frick hot going into Atl. 10 contests

With Steve Frick on a scoring tear, the Colonials will enter a two-game road trip against Atlantic 10 Conference rivals West Virginia University, tomorrow, and Duquesne University on Saturday, before heading back to Foggy Bottom to compete in five consecutive conference matchups.

Frick has averaged 16.75 points over the past four games and Troy Webster is coming off a 20-point effort in a 87-72 loss to St. Joseph's on Saturday.

GW has dropped four straight games, the last three defeats coming at the hands of conference squads. The effort of the Colonials to get back on the winning track will not be an easy task. To

date, the Mountaineers are 9-5 overall and 5-0 in the conference, while the Dukes are 7-4 overall and post a 2-2 conference mark.

West Virginia is coming off a 63-53 win over Penn State on Monday. Dale Blaney, a 6-4 senior guard and Renaldo Brown, a 6-5 senior guard lead a squad which finished last year with a 16-2 conference mark and a bid to the post-season National Invitational Tournament.

Duquesne is on the rise. The return of guard Emmett Sellers and forward Ron Stevenson from suspension and high scorer Rick Suder has made the Dukes a legitimate conference contender.

-Rich Katz